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From the Raleigh Sentinel.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1868.

Leave of absence was granted from Friday next, to the end of the session, to the following Senators, viz : Messrs. Lindsay, McLaughlin, Mason, Etheridge and Smith.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Winstead : A bill authorizing the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad Company to extend and construct their Road through the Counties of Granville, Person and Caswell. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By the same : A bill to incorporate the Roanoke Batteau Transportation Company. Same reference made.

By Mr. Richardson : A bill authorizing the Western Railroad Company to open the navigation of Lowell river, in the counties of Moore and Richmond. Same reference made.

The Committee appointed to ascertain what amount was necessary to complete and furnish the Governor's Mansion reported that it would require *at least* $10,000 ! ! after consultation with Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker. (More than the building is worth.)

Mr. Sweet offered a resolution, proposing to hold evening sessions, from and after to-day, to meet at 8 o'clock, and providing further that the morning sessions shall begin at three quarters past nine.—After some discussion, adopted under a suspension of the rules.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a resolution rescinding the resolution to adjourn on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Sweet, it was laid on the table.

Mr. Sweet, from the committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the petition of J. W. Stevens, claiming to be legally elected from the 24th Senatorial District, recommended the appointment of Mr. Respass, Senator from Beaufort, as Commissioner to proceed at once to Caswell county to examine certain persons under oath who are charged in said petition with having voted illegally. Concurred in.

The following bills were taken up and disposed of as follows, to-wit :

Bill to provide for the employment of convicts, and the erection of a Penitentiary. Referred to the committee on Penal Institutions.

Bill concerning the Courts of the Justices of the Peace, and the rules of proceeding therein, passed its second reading, and, after some discussion, referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bill to amend an ordinance respecting the jurisdiction of the Courts. On motion of Mr. Hayes, laid on the table.

Mr. Robbins rose to a question of privilege. The Raleigh Standard, the government organ, had stated that he had delayed legislation by resorting to Parliamentry tactics, or by making factious points. He pronounced the charge to be untrue, and appealed to the Senators to bear him out in this statement, and if any of them knew that he, at any time, had resorted to Parliamentary tactics in order to delay legislation, to say so at once. He would not resort to billingsgate, as some had done, but simply pronounce the charge *false*.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

NOTE.—The Reporter failed, on Saturday last, to get a sight of Mr. Respass' substitute or to hear its contents. It is a mistake to call it a *militia* bill. It provides for a Special Constabulary force, to be appointed by Justices of the Peace, to arrest conspirators against the freedom of speech or of the ballot, at any time, &c. Should it pass, it will be published in full.

The reader will recollect that, in Saturday's proceedings, it was stated that Mr. Wynne, of Franklin, in reply to a statement of Mr. Cook, Senator from Johnston, charged that the statement was a lie. Subsequently Mr. Cook asked Mr. Wynne if he intended to say that he (Mr. Cook,) had lied. Mr. Wynne replied that he did not apply that epithet to him, but to the statement itself, presuming that the Senator had been misinformed.

Mr. Burns, Senator from Chatham, was reported incorrectly, in Saturday's proceedings, as having voted against Mr. Respass' substitute for the Special Militia bill. He voted *for* the substitute.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1868.

Mendenhall presented a memorial from citizens of Davidson county, asking that old debts be scaled. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Gunter presented a petition from certain citizens, asking that the distillation of grain be prohibited. Consideration postponed until the third Monday in November next.

Seymour, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill concerning the registration of voters.

By the same : A bill concerning the registration of Deeds, recommending that no action be taken.

On motion of Seymour, the rules were suspended and the bill concerning the registration of voters was put on its second reading.

Mr. Durham moved to amend, by an additional section, which declares that every male person, born in the United States and a resident of the State 12 months, and of the county 20 days, shall be entitled to register ; which was adopted, and the bill then passed its second reading.

On motion of Seymour, the rules were suspended and the bill concerning the civil rights of citizens of North Carolina passed its several readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt of the State.

Estes (c. b.) offered a substitute for section 3, authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow the money. Adopted.

Estes then moved to print the bill, as amended, and make it the special order at 10½ o'clock to-morrow. Carried.

On motion of Seymour, the rules were suspended, and the bill of civil proce dure passed its several readings.

On motion of Somnambulistic Downing, the rules were suspended and the bill concerning Wreckers was put on its several readings.

Mr. Jarvis moved to make the bond of the Wreck Master $2500, instead of $500. Carried ; but, on the third reading, the bond was reduced to $1,500, on motion of Downing. The bill, as amended, then passed its last reading and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

By Seymour : A bill in regard to the intimidation of voters. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pou, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented a resolution relative to the seat of Mr. Long, of Caswell, and asking for a Commission to proceed to Caswell to take evidence in the case of Wilson Carey, (negro,) who claims the seat. The report lies over.

Senate bill requiring Trustees of the University to reside in the counties from which they are appointed, passed its several readings.

By Mr. Durham : A bill providing that when, from any cause, a jury shall not be drawn, the presiding Judge shall have power to have the jury drawn. The bill passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

House bill concerning fishing in the Cape Fear River was taken up, when on motion of Leary, (negro,) it was postponed until the second Monday in December next.

House bill No. 15, changing the manner of the payment of the capital stock of the Western R. R. Co., was postponed until the second Monday in November next.

Vest called up the Senate bill No. 45, confirming the Charter of the N. W. N. C. R. R. Co. The bill was taken up and passed its several readings.

Senate bill No. 63, in relation to the Records of County Courts, passed its several readings. (The bill provides that the records of the old County Courts shall be considered as records of the Superior Courts.)

House bill No. —, prohibiting the distillation of liquor from grain, was postponed to December next.

The resolution in favor of the publication of the Rev. Mr. Hardie's book, in regard to the resources of the State, was now taken up.

Justice, of Rutherford, said he always advocated the spreading of information, and thought that this book ought not to be treated with contempt, but inasmuch as the present session was drawing to a close, and a great deal of important business was yet to be transacted, he moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the 2d Monday in December. Carried.

A message was received from the Senate notifying the House that they had adopted a substitute for the House bill establishing special Courts for Wilmington and Newbern, and asking the concurrence of the House therein.

On motion, the message was concurred in.

By consent, Mr. Barnett called up House bill No. 28, in relation to weighing rosin in the port of Wilmington.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the bill put on its several readings.

Mr. Farrow moved to amend by making the penalty provided for in the bill $25 in lieu of $100.

The amendment was accepted and the bill passed its several readings and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 84 for filling vacancies in the General Assembly passed its second reading.

House bill No. 22 repealing the Stay law, together with the adverse report from the Judiciary committee, was read.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Report from the committee on Penal Institutions, with a resolution to appoint a committee of one from each Congressional District to locate the State Penitentiary, was now adopted.

A bill to provide for the laying off counties into townships, together with the report of the committee to whom it had been referred, recommending that its further consideration be postponed until next session, was read, and, on motion of Seymour, the report was adopted.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Aug. 11, 1868.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Lassiter : A bill to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons, either openly or secretly.

By Mr. Moore, of Carteret : A bill in relation to the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Newport.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a bill to provide for the Registration of votes in the State ; also a bill in relation to Jurors ; which latter, on motion of Mr. Osborne, passed its third reading, under a suspension of the rules.

BILLS THAT PASSED THIRD READING.

Bill concerning the Courts of Justices of the Peace, and the mode of procedure therein.

Bill to incorporate the North State Swamp Land Naval Store and Lumber Company.

Bill to Incorporate the North Carolina Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company.

Bill relating to capital execution.

Bill to amend Sections 2, 6 and 8, Chap. 120. Revised Code, requiring the Commissioner of Wrecks to give a bond of $15,000.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Love, Senator from Jackson.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order, being the reconsideration of the vote by which the substitute offered by Mr. Respass, of Beaufort, for the Special Militia Bill, was adopted, was taken up.

The question upon the re-consideration was put and it was adopted, by the following voted :

AYES—Messrs. Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, negro, Forkner, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, negro, Jones, of Wake, Lindsay, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker and Winstead—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Beeman, Eaves, Love, Melchor, Mason, McLaughlin, Osborne, Purdie, Robbins, White and Wilson—12.

Mr. Martindale offered a printed substitute, whose provisions were nearly similar to those of the Special Militia bill, rejected on Friday.

Mr. Love called attention to the fact that the bill had been prepared and printed in an unusual manner.

Mr. Barrow stated that it had been prepared and printed by the order of a majority of the Legislature in caucus.

After various remarks by members, Mr. Osborne disclaimed any factious opposition, but thought that time should be given for consultation in so important a matter, and moved that the matter be postponed for consideration until to-morrow.

A lengthy debate ensued, in which Messrs. Robbins and Love spoke at length in opposition to the substitute of Mr. Martindale.

Mr. Robbins dissected the bill thoroughly. If he looked to party success, he would urge the opposition to pass it, but as a friend of peace and order, he protested against it.

Messrs. Barrow, Lassiter and others, urged the adoption of the substitute.

The question arising on the adoption of Mr. Martindale's substitute, it was adopted by the following vote :

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Etheridge, Eppes, negro, Forkner, Galloway, negro, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, negro, Jones, of Wake, Lindsay, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancy, Rich, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker, White and Winstead—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Beeman, Love, Melchor, McLaughlin, Purdie, Robbins and Wilson—8.

Mr. Love moved to amend the bill as follows :

"*Sec.* 3. Under this act no COLORED OFFICER, either commissioned or non-commissioned, shall ever command or drill ANY WHITE man or men."

The question being put, Mr. Love called for the yeas and nays. The vote stood as follows :

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Blythe, Davis, Love, Moore, of Yancey, Melchor, McLaughlin, Purdie, Rich, Richardson, Robbins, Winstead and Wilson—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Colgrove, Cook, Etheridge, Eppes, negro, Forkner, Galloway, negro, Hayes, Harrigton, Hyman, negro, Jones, of Wake, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Smith, Sweet, Welker and Wynne—20.

Mr. Love moved to amend the fifth section, so that, instead of authorizing the Governor to appoint and commission all officers, the Governor shall only *commission* all officers. The motion was lost.

Mr. Love was about to offer another amendment, when Mr. Etheridge called *the previous question*, which being sustained, the bill passed its second reading, by the following vote :

YEAS—Messrs. Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Etheridge, Eppes, negro, Forkner, Galloway, negro, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, negro, Jones, of Wake, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret Moore, of Yancey, Rich, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker, Wynne and Winstead—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Love, Melchor, McLauchlin, Purdie, Robins and Wilson—7.

Its further consideration, after some debate, was postponed until to-morrow.

A communication was received from Governor Holden, putting in nomination Colonel Edward Cantwell (who wore the first secession cockade in this city), for Judge of the Criminal Court of New Hanover.

Galloway, negro, hoped that the nomination of *his friend* Cantwell would be confirmed ; which was accordingly agreed to.

Mr. Hayes, of Robeson, presented a communication, which he said was handed him by Mr. Foster, of the House, from a Mr. Eldridge, of Bladen, charging Mr. Purdie, the Senator from that district, with having filled office during the war, and *therefore* was banned by the Howard amendment ! !

Mr. Hayes had consulted Mr. Purdie, and it was agreed that he should move the reference of the matter to the committee on Privileges and elections, and he so moved.

Mr. Robbins objected, alleging that the fact that Mr. Purdie had held office during the war, of itself, did not bar him. The position was absurd. He moved that the resolution to refer be laid on the table.

The motion was lost, and Mr. Hayes' resolution was adopted.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

TUESDAY, August 11, 1868.

Messrs. Candler and Smith, of Martin, were granted leaves of absence.

On motion of that drowsy individual, commonly known as old Major Downing, the roll was called and eighty-three members responded to their names.

By Proctor : A resolution in reference to the 14th article, section 4th of the Constitution. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Laflin (c. b.) from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably upon bills amending the charters of certain Railroad Companies.

Graham, from the committee on Penal Institutions, reported back the bill in relation to the abolition of capital punishment, and recommended its postponement until next session. Report adopted.

The Chair announced the bill to provide for the payment of the interest upon the public debt, the special order for this hour.

Mr. Hodnett moved to amend by striking out in line 8, section —, the word "cash," and inserting the words "currency of the United States."

The amendment was lost by a vote of yeas 23, nays 38.

Estes (c. b.) read letters from K. P. Battle, Esq., and R. W. Pulliam, Esq., President of the National Bank of this city, to the Chairman of the Finance committee, supporting the policy of paying the interest on the public debt.

After a discussion of some length, the bill was put on its third reading.

On its passage, according to rule, the yeas and nays were called and resulted in the following ballot :

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Boddie, Blair, Banner, Carson, Candler, Cherry, negro, Crawford, negro, Cawthorn, negro, Dixon, Downing, Estes, Foster, Franklin, Forkner, negro, Gatling, Gahagan, Gunter, Graham, Hutchings, negro, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, negro, Hoffman, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, negro, Ingram, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Leary, negro, Laflin, Mayo, negro, Morrill, Morris, negro, Mendenhall, Moring, Peck, Pou, Price, negro, Proctor, Pearson, Robbins, negro, Ragland, Renfrow, Reynolds, negro, Rae, Rhodes, Stilley, Simonds, Seymour, Stevens, Sweat, negro, Snipes, Sykes, negro, Sinclair, Short, Siegrist, Vestal, Vest, Wilson, Wilkie, Whitley and Waldrop.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Durham, Davidson, Farrow, Ferebee, Gibson, Grier, Hodnett, Higs, Hendricks, Kelly, of Davie, Moore, Nicholson, Smith, of Alleghany, Thompson and Williams.

Mr. Durham said, in explanation of his vote, that he recognized the great importance of sustaining the credit of the State, and also that they were required, by a constitutional provision, to provide for the regular payment of the interest on the public debt; but as this measure provides for the payment of the interest, without providing the means, thereby keeping from the people the knowledge of the very heavy taxation that must necessarily follow for the payment of over one million of dollars annually, therefore he was compelled to vote *no*.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying the House of the passage of a resolution instructing the Public Treasurer to report whether any additional legislation was needed to raise the authorized loan of $100,000, and asking the concurrence of the House in the same.

Laflin (c. b.) called up the bill amending the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company.

He proceeded to read a long speech in advocacy of the measure.

After some little debate, the bill passed its second reading by yeas 76, nays 10.

Laflin called up the bill to amend the Charter of the Western N. C. R. R. Co., and again spread himself, and when he had talked himself hoarse, Candler cutely got the floor.

Candler's remarks took a wide range indeed, but the reporter being wearied out by Laflin's two inflictions, and taking advantage of Major Downing's example, fell asleep. A confused jumble about "dear poor people, butter, internal improvements, cheese, Paint Rock, apples, Ducktown, &c." is all that he remembers.

The bill passed its second reading, by a vote of yeas 69, nays 5.

Laflin, (c. b.,) called up the bill to amend the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro R. R. Co. The bill was taken up, read and passed its 2d reading by a vote of yeas 67, nays 3.

Laflin, (c. b.,) called up the bill to amend the charter of the Western R. R. Co. The bill was read and passed its second reading.

On motion of Laflin, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its final reading.

By Harris, of Wake, (negro): A bill to incorporate N. C. Iron and Steel Rail Company. Passed its several readings.

Seymour introduced from the Judiciary Committee, a bill entitled the "concluding portion of the Code of Civil Procedure." On motion of Seymour the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

On motion of Seymour, the bill providing for the government of counties was taken up. Seymour moved to amend by striking out that part that empowers the county Commissioners to have a map of the county. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill then passed its third reading.

Seymour gave notice that on to-morrow, he would move a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate Resolution to adjourn on the 17th inst was concurred in.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying the House of the concurrence of that body in House Bill No. 110, in reference to Jurors.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, 1868.

The bill to incorporate the Enterprise Manufacturing Co. passed its third reading.

Mr Welker offered a resolution authorizing the Principal Enrolling Clerk to employ not exceeding two assistants, at $4 per day; which was adopted.

THE SPECIAL ORDER, *viz:*

The bill to organize a detailed militia in this State was taken up.

Mr. Wilson, of Forsythe, offered to amend sec. 5. as follows:

"All division and brigade commanders shall be appointed by the Governor, field officers of regiments shall be elected by the commissioned officers of the Companies comprising each regiment respectively, and the officers of each Company shall be elected by the rank and file of each Company."

The motion was lost by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Barnes, Beeman, Love, Melchor, Mason, Osborne, Purdie, Robbins, Wynne and Wilson—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, negro, Forkner, Galloway, negro, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, negro, Jones, of Wake, Legg, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Rich, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker and Winstead—28

Mr. Osborne proposed to amend the 9th section, by providing that instead of authorizing the Governor to call out the force, by the request of five Justices of the Peace, to add the Sheriff of the county and five Justices. The motion was lost.

Mr O. also moved to amend the 12th section, so as to authorize any officer to call out this force, at the request of a Judge, five Justices, or the Sheriff, striking out deputy, county or town constable, or any county Commissioner. The motion was lost.

Mr. Osborne offered as an additional section, the following:

"That the detailed militia, provided for in sec. 5, is only designed to aid the Sheriff in each county in the preservation of order : That said detailed militia, while on service in each county, shall be under the control and direction of the Sheriff of said county—shall obey his orders, and be continued in service in said county only so long as he may require."

The motion was lost by the following vote :

AYES—Messrs. Barrow, Barnes, Beeman, Lindsay, Love, Melchor, Mason, Osborne, Purdie, Robbins, Shoffner, Wynne, Winstead and Wilson—14

NAYS—Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Epps, negro, Forkner, Galloway, negro, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, negro, Jones, of Wake, Legg, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Rich, Richardson, Smith, Sweet and Welker—25.

Mr. Robbins offered an amendment to the 22d section, forbidding any organized body of the detailed militia from being allowed to approach within one quarter of a mile of the polls during an election, unless in case of an actual riot. Lost.

Mr. Osborne offered the following as an additional section to the bill :

"That the provisions of this bill contained in sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 22, shall continue six months and no longer, unless otherwise directed by the General Assembly, by appropriate legislation." Lost.

Mr. Love arose to offer an amendment, when Mr. Sweet moved the postponement of the question for five minutes, to make a motion to place the previous question second in order in the rules.

Mr. Love protested against this action, on the part of the majority, as unjust to the minority, and was proceeding to discuss the question, when the Chair called him to order.

Thereupon Mr. Colgrove called the previous question.

Mr. Love asked him to withdraw it a moment, to enable him to offer an amendment in good faith.

Mr. C. declined, and Mr. Love denounced his course as an additional evidence of the disposition of the majority to prevent free speech.

The main question was then called, and the bill passed its third reading, as follows :

AYES.—Messrs. Barrow, Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes (negro,) Forkner, Galloway, (negro,) Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, (negro,) Jones, of Wake, Legg, Lindsay, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker, Wynne and Winstead—30.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barnes, Beeman, Love, Melchor, Mason, McLaughlin, Osborne, Purdie, Rich, Robbins and Wilson—11.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

[The Reporter prepared copious notes of the debate in which Messrs. Osborne and Robbins most ably and forcibly opposed the bill, and Messrs. Winstead, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Wynne and Brogden, *in favor of the bill*, took part. The discussion took a wide range and continued to a late hour. Our limits prevent a notice of the debate to-day, but we will endeavor to give a *resume* of it to-morrow.

The bill itself shall also appear to-morrow.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1868.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the rules were suspended, and the bill regulating taxation in incorporate towns was taken up. Mr. S. offered an amendment to Section 2, inserting $300 in lieu of $100. The amendment was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Seymour objected to the whole bill and moved its reference, with the amendment, to the Judiciary Committee. The motion was put and prevailed.

By Blair : A bill to equalize the tax lists in Randolph county, known as the Convention tax. The bill passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Seymour the rules were suspended, to take up the bill entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the Newbern Gas Light Company. The bill passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

The hour arrived for the special order : A bill to amend the Charter of the Chatham Railroad Company.

Mr. Pou opposed the passage of the bill until it was better known. He wished to know what security the State would have for the investment of her bonds in said road, and cautioned the House to look well to the securities. Such bills should be well considered and have mature consideration. He moved that the bill be printed and laid on the desk of each member to-morrow morning.

Laflin entered into a defence of the bill, generally, and insisted that the State could lose nothing, as it was not a loan, but a mere exchange of bonds.

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) opposed the motion to print, as it would delay the passage of the bill. He moved to lay the motion to print on the table. The motion was put and carried.

Mr. Hodnett said he thought that was legislating impulsively. Yesterday the House passed bills rapidly, involving the State to the amount of nearly six million of dollars, and were endeavoring to increase her liabilities three millions more without having any time for examination or consideration. We were following in the footsteps of Tennessee, and we would soon reach her condition. We must attach more importance to these Railroad bills, especially as they involve our credit.

Mr. Sinclair advocated the passage of the bill.

Ku Klux Ingram wanted to put in his little "word or two." He was very honest, but lacked information ; howsover, he would raise his voice in favor of the bill, and he raised it, subsided, slept and was heard no more.

Laflin thought some were getting too inquisitive and, therefore, called for the gag law. The call was harkened to and sustained by his radical brethren, who were in the secret.

Upon its final passage the yeas and nays were called, and the bill passed its third reading, by a vote of yeas 58, nays 17.

A message was received from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in a resolution to employ two additional Clerks at $1 per day.

Mr. Sinclair moved to concur.

Mendenhall objected. He said the present clerical force was not employed half the time.

Sweet, negro, also objected, saying that the difficulty was in the incompetency of the present Clerks. They should have looked to common sense at the beginning. The further consideration of the resolution was postponed.

Mr. Speaker Holden took the floor and moved to take up Senate bill to incorporate the Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company.

The bill was taken up and passed its several readings.

Laflin called up the bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. R. R. Company.

Mr. Pou moved to print the bill and make it the special order for some hour to-morrow.

Candler objected to the postponement.

Old Major Downing, having refreshed himself by a good nap, thought it was time to take a hand ; he, therefore, moved to lay the motion to print on the table.—The motion was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 70, nays 12.

Laflin called up the bill to amend the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad.

The Speaker, not thinking a quorum present, ordered the doorkeeper to hunt up the "cheese and cracker brigade" and seat them. They were accordingly marched in.

Laflin called the previous question.

The call was sustained, and the bill passed its first reading by a vote of yeas 67, nays 10.

Harris, of Wake, negro, called up the bill to punish bribery and coercion in elections, (drawn up by john pool).

Mr. Durham was opposed to the second section, especially. It was a matter that this Legislature had nothing to do with.—It was perfectly absurd and ridiculous for this body to attempt to pass such a bill. Legislators would stultify themselves by passing such a law. It plainly showed the cowardice of the Radical party. They endeavored, by all the legislation in their power, to drive the people into adopting their views and voting for their candidate. It is, in spirit and letter, an attempt to intimidate men from giving a fair expression of opinion in the next election.

Mr. Sinclair said he thought the gentleman misinformed as to the intention of the bill. He put a different construction upon it. There were some objections to it.—Strike them out and he would support it.

Mr. Argo was in favor of any bill to prevent bribery or coercion, but wanted a bill that would prevent such things, drawn up in a proper and legal manner—one that would protect the rights of all—and not infringe upon the rights of any. He moved to amend, by striking out 2, 3, 5 and 7.

Seymour called for the previous question.

The call was sustained and the question recurred upon Mr. Argo's amendment.

The question was put, the amendment was rejected, and the bill then passed its third reading.

Old Major made a motion in regard to the bill, to which no one paid the least attention whatever.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the House then adjourned.

From the Raleigh Sentinel, Aug. 14th.

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION!

NORTH CAROLINA FULLY AROUSED!!

The Fires of Patriotism Burning!!!

ONE THOUSAND ACTUAL DELEGATES!

BETWEEN THREE AND FIVE THOUSAND VISITORS AND STRANGERS!

ORGANIZATION, SPEECHES, &c., &c.

The Torchlight Procession—The City Ablaze with Light and Enthusiasm!!!

We shall not pretend to give our readers, this morning, anything like an extended account of yesterday's proceedings in the Convention, or of the many incidents of the great jubilee in which we are all rejoicing. We allowed our employees, on yesterday, the opportunity of participating in the general demonstration of patriotism, and our own active participation in the proceedings precludes more than an allusion to them this morning.

Suffice it to say, for to-day, that the Democratic State Convention now in session is the greatest political gathering assembled in the State since the memorable days of 1840. Perhaps from three to five thousand Democrats and Conservatives are in the city—nearly, if not quite, 1,000 of them delegates—and all are animated by a spirit of enthusiasm, determination and energy, that are the sure harbingers of success. They have come up in public and private conveyances, and, even in very many cases, on foot, to join in counsel for the good of the country and to assert their hostility to Radical rebellion and corruption.

The most notable feature of yesterday morning, prior to the assemblage of the Convention, was the reception of the Cumberland and Harnett delegations. They had come up the previous night and encamped within two miles of the city, with their wagons and other vehicles all decorated handsomely with flags and transparencies, (of all which a full account will be given hereafter). Early on yesterday, Jenkins' company of mounted men proceeded to their encampment, on the southern suburbs, and escorted them to the front of the Executive Mansion, where they were met by a detachment of citizens and of the Wilmington delegation, with the excellent band of music of the latter. Here our friends were welcomed in an appropriate speech by Hon. Sion H. Rogers, who was eloquently and thrillingly responded to by Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq. The whole body then moved up Fayetteville street, eliciting and giving thundering huzzas as they progressed, and greeted everywhere with the waving of handkerchiefs by the fair ladies of the city.

By 10 o'clock Tucker Hall was jammed and crammed to its utmost capacity—suffocatingly crammed—while thousands were outside unable to obtain admission. The whole of the spacious right and front galleries were densely packed with beautiful and elegantly dressed women, and this, taken in connection with the rich decorations, mottoes, &c., and the compact mass of deeply interested spectators, made up a grand and imposing *tout ensemble*.

The Convention was called to order by Hon. Thos. Bragg, on whose motion that noble son of Franklin, Capt. J. J. Davis, was made temporary Chairman. Captain Davis made a capital speech on taking the Chair, which was received with loud acclamation.

Subsequently the Committee on permanent organization recommended for permanent President that gallant and able gentleman, Col. Robert H. Cowan, of New Hanover. The announcement was most enthusiastically greeted, and Col. Cowan addressed the Convention, in entering upon his duties, in an effort of great elegance and power.

During the morning session committees on Resolutions and the selection of Electoral candidates were appointed—two from each Congressional District in the State.

In response to the loud and prolonged calls of the Convention, addresses were made by Hon. Josiah Turner, W. M. Robbins, Esq., and Hon, Wm. A. Graham—all of which were received throughout with the liveliest demonstrations of gratification and ardor.

We have full notes of all these speeches, which shall be written out and appear in connection with the official proceedings.

The Convention took a recess after the above proceedings to 4½ o'clock, P. M., to await the reports of the committees.

At 4½ o'clock the Convention re-assembled. The committees not being ready to report, loud calls brought forward to the rostrum, respectively, the Hon. Asa Biggs, James C. Dobbin, Esq., of Fayetteville, John A. Richardson, Esq., and S. T. Williams, Esq., of Granville—all of whom were received with enthusiastic favor. It will not be regarded, we are sure, as an invidious discrimination for us to say that the effort of the gallant and gifted young representative of Cumberland, Mr. Dobbin, was one which, in point of eloquence, humor and *popularity*, has rarely been surpassed in any popular assembly. Other gentlemen were called out—Hon. F. B. Satterthwaite, Mr. Argo and Mr. Durham—but they were either temporarily absent or excused themselves for good reasons.

Subsequently the committee on Electors reported as the Democratic Conservative candidates for Electors for the State at large :

Hon. JAS. W. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg.

Capt. JAS. J. DAVIS, of Franklin.

Which nominations were received with the loudest demonstrations, and Capt. Davis, who was present, was called forward and accepted the nomination in some patriotic and spirited remarks.

The committee on Resolutions, through Gov. Bragg, the chairman, at a late hour reported an admirable series ; but, on account of approaching night, action was deferred on them until this morning 10 o'clock, to which hour the Convention adjourned.

We cannot attempt, this morning, to give even a faint idea of the grand demonstration last night. Raleigh has *never* seen its equal. The whole city was one blaze of light and enthusiasm, and the glorious scenes and incidents, though they beggar description, shall have such justice hereafter as we may be able to do them.

Such overwhelming demonstrations of the popular awakening cannot be resisted. The tide is sweeping forward, and will bear us safely onward to Peace and Constitutional Union ! !

APPEARANCE OF TUCKER HALL.

We (Reporter) visited Tucker Hall on Wednesday afternoon, where we found bevies of young ladies engaged in giving the finishing touches to the garniture of flowers and foliage and flags in which they had attired it for the morrow. The decorations are beautiful. Heavy hangings of White, Red and Blue, festooned and fastened with evergreens, adorn the galleries. These encircle in their graceful curves, elegant medallions bearing, severally, the pertinent, patriotic mottoes : "Fidelity to the Constitution"—"Fidelity to the Liberty of the Citizen"—"Fidelity to the Rights of the State"—"Fidelity to the Union"—and "Fidelity to the Principles of Free Government."

A large and beautiful "Flag of our Country" canopies the Stage, its brilliant folds gathered and looped on either side, supporting a pendulous crescent inscribed "Seymour and Blair." The stands of the President and Secretaries of the Convention are draped in spotless white, tastefully ornamented with stars and wreaths and evergreen embroidery woven by the ladies.

The cover of the President's table bears, in cipher of "living green," the blended initials of the Democratic nominees. Engravings of Seymour and Blair, and miniature Union flags arranged by nimble fingers, guided by the quick eye and the instinctive taste of woman, sparkle and flaunt amid the foliage of the cedar and the holly.

ARRIVAL OF THE WILMINGTON DELEGATION.

The reception of the Wilmington delegation briefly noticed in yesterday's issue, was, in itself, an imposing and enthusiastic popular demonstration. The train arrived amid the blaze of bonfires, the booming of cannon, and deafening cheers from the dense throng that had assembled to greet our guests. The reception address of C. M. Busbee, Esq , and the response, on behalf of the New Hanover, delegation by A. M. Waddell, Esq., were eloquent and patriotic.

THE PROCESSION

was soon formed. The Wilmington Delegation with transparencies and banners, preceded by a band of music, were followed by the Seymour and Blair Club of Raleigh and the mounted escort. Citizens generally fell into line, and all at the word of command, marched through Harrington and Hillsboro' streets to the Capitol, and thence down Fayetteville street to the market. Here the requisite arrangements having been previously made, the procession dispersed and the delegates were conducted to their respective quarters.

INCIDENTS.

Passing the Exchange Hotel three rousing cheers were given for Plato Durham.

The Republican Headquarters were next greeted with as lugubrious groans as disgusted mortals ever uttered. Throughout the march the intensest enthusiasm prevailed.

TRANSPARENCIES.

A brilliant feature of the display was the large and luminous transparency borne upon wheels, which the Cape Fear boys brought with them. It bore the following inscriptions:

"Ballots, not bullets, is the Democratic war-cry." "Let us have a peace which is not war." "Under this flag the Democratic party will lead to Union and peace." "The subordination of the military to the civil power." "Liberty can only be secured by the supremacy of Constitutional Law."—"The Cape Fear Country brings greetings to the Mountains."

On opposite sides of the transparent pyramid were engravings of Seymour and Blair, with the words "Our next President Horatio Seymour, of New York, "Our next Vice-President Francis P. Blair, of Missouri."—Smaller transparencies borne by the colored Democratic Club of Wilmington bore the mottoes,

"We know our friends and will trust them."

"A star for every State." "A State for every star." "Down with the scalawags." "Down with the carpet-baggers."

DIED.

At Rocky Point, in this county, on the 6th inst., SARAH MARGARET, wife of Mr. John N. Bowden, aged 34 years and 2 days.

In Goldsboro', N. C., on Thursday, at the residence of her father, ELIZA M., second daughter of Dr. F. H. Goelet, aged 22 years.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

The Convention.

It is useless to tell our readers that the emocratic State Convention was a comete success. To appreciate fully how eat a success it was, one must necessarily ve been present. It was not the number d character of the delegates only which mped this Convention as superior to y which ever assembled in North Caroa, but it was the earnest and determined enthusiasm which rendered it preminent by the grandest political gather- which ever collected together in this ate. Such energetic enthusiasm on the rt of the people from all sections of the ate cannot be overcome—it is invincible. Our readers have been made familiar th the proceedings of the Convention rough our special telegrams and reports d extracts from the *Sentinel*. The elecn of Col. R. H. COWAN, as President of e magnificent body, was a compliment ke due to his talents and distinguished d efficient services in the last canvass, d to his county, which had the banner legation present. Col. COWAN presided th dignity and firmness. His closing each was as feeling and hopeful as his ugural was masterly and eloquent. As ial this favorite son reflected great credupon his city and county.

Of the speeches of such men as GRAHAM, GOS, HAYWOOD, ROBBINS, TURNER, SMITH d DAVIS, men who have a State reputan, we have nothing to say, save that ey were equal to the reputation of these tinguished gentlemen and worthy the casion which called them forth. Of the unger men, DOBBIN, of Cumberland, FFY, of Guilford, WILLIAMS, of Granle, and RICHARDSON, of Bladen, all acitted themselves with credit and ability. . DOBBIN is in every sense an orator. s manner is fine, his points well ken and considered, his imaginan brilliant and his humor most cellent. He is a "chip of the old block." e hail him as one of the rising men of rth Carolina, and will do most man- service in the cause of constitutional erty in the pending canvass.

Mr. Duffy is a most effective and telling eaker. A Northern man and a Federal dier during the war, his speech was st impressive and carried the immense ncourse of people by storm. We would ggest to the State Executive Committee procure, if possible, the services of this quent gentleman to canvass the State. s speeches must have a most wholesome ect wherever heard.

We invite the attention of our readers to e platform published elsewhere, as well to the interesting account of the splend pageant on Thursday night. The mbering enthusiasm of one people, ich has nearly caused our total ruin, has en fully aroused. We claim for New nover the credit of giving birth to the vement which resulted in this grand ccess. Let the good work go on. It will rely end in victory.

Third Congressional District.

At a meeting of the delegates to the ate Convention at Raleigh, on Friday, th instant, Major J. A. Engelhard was led to the Chair, and Mr. J. W Strange s requested to act as Secretary.

After a full consultation of the dele- tes, it was determined to call a CONNTION and MASS MEETING at Fayettele, on Wednesday, the 9th day of Sepmber next, to select a candidate for ector, and also for Congress. The Cumrland delegation promise a warm recepn to their friends of the District, and tend a cordial invitation to them.— t the Democracy of the Lower Cape ar go in full force. Let us compli- ent the gallant men who marched rough the country in hundreds to join eir Democratic brethren in the grand monstration at Raleigh. All hail to old mberland.

The press of the District are requested give publicity to the proposed Convenn.

Judge Pearson's Letter—A Reply.

Judge Pearson, in his eagerness to pay e price for his nomination upon the dical ticket for the office of Chief Jusce of North Carolina, is not only prostiing his high office for partisan purposes, t also seeks to take advantage of the inence he thinks he has acquired from the ation of preceptor and pupil existing been himself and so many members of the rth Carolina bar.

We are gratified to know, however, that e one attempt is as futile as the other. The dge shows but little of his usual acumen selecting lawyers as the victims of his nice little game." In all ages and all counes, especially so in this and the mother untry, constant and steady upholders of e liberties of the people and the bold and icient resisters of tyranny and oppression, e members of the bar are the very last rsons to be either cajoled, frightened or ped.

We present to our readers this morning capital letter from a distinguished gentlean of Western North Carolina, in reply a letter from his old law preceptor, Judge earson. A friend has permitted us to ve a copy of the letter for publication, t as it was not written for that purpose, d as we have not the permission of the thor, we withhold his name. The letter, owever, speaks for itself and needs not, as d the one to which it is a reply, the sanction of a once honored and distinguished ame, to give weight to it:

My Dear Sir:—I have read the New ork platform, and there is no war in it. breathes nothing but constitutional eace. It openly professes to redeem the ountry by ballot. Seymour so understands Pendleton so understands it. Blair, his letter of acceptance, so understands, construes and accepts it, notwithstanding the imprudent forms of expression used in his former letter. It strikes me to be the paramount object of the Democratic party to get into power peacefully, and make all its moves towards reformation, and change for the better, peacefully, by the ballot.

The declaration in the platform that certain acts of the present Congress and of the preceding Congress, are unconstitutional and void, is copied after similar declarations in the old platforms of the old parties. You recollect that it was declared by the Democrats that "the National Bank was unconstitutional"—"a prohibitory tariff was unconstitutional"—"the attempts to interfere with slavery in the States were unconstitutional."

Such language in a party platform does not mean war, especially when it is avowed therein that it "stands upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitations of the powers of the government."

Which is the war party?

Which party keeps up a revolution?

The Republican party is responsible for all the revolutionary acts of the present and last Congress. And every act of theirs has been approved by the party in the Convention which nominated Gen. Grant. The platform approves of all the outrageous acts as enacted and *administered* by Congress or by its agents. Congress has usurped all the powers of the government.

It has undertaken to be the Executive in carrying out its own acts, without the aid and in despite of the Constitutional Executive.

It has undertaken to decide upon the legality of its own acts to the exclusion of the Constitutional Tribunal. If Jay, or Marshall, or Taney, had been Chief Justice, they could not have succeeded—but they had an *accomplice* in Chief Justice Chase, and the voice of the Courts was smothered.

They attempted to remove or suspend the President by impeaching him for alledged crimes—which crimes were virtues compared to their own acts, and were only prevented from succeeding by the fact that some of the better men of their party, such as Fessenden, Trumbull and others, gave way to their fears of the damning judgment which they saw awaiting them from the great tribunal of history.

They have forced upon States, that had long since yielded to the proper and legitimate ends aimed at by the war, to wit: the abolition of slavery and the death of secession—a class of persons to hold office and vote for officers—by military power—against the will of the people of the States. And they unblushingly in their platform proclaim that Congress *ought* to *secure* and take control of suffrage in certain States, and leave to the people of other States such control; not only that, but their platform guarantees that Congress shall maintain for all time negro or unlimited suffrage in the Southern States.

What does this mean?

It means that the old citizens of the Southern States, who could heretofore vote and hold office, are to be under the control of Congress—ignoring all the powers of the States as integral governments; ignoring all the powers of the Supreme Court.

It means that no Southern State shall by the motion of its own people hold a Convention and put down negro suffrage, even if the negroes aid in doing it.

It means the eternal vassalage of the Southern States—whilst the people of the Northern States are declared to be free.

It means that the Republican party, under Grant, will maintain political slavery in North Carolina and political freedom in Massachusetts.

That is honest. That is fair. That is the way to hold out the olive branch of peace. "Let us have peace." A man meets his foe, overpowers him, gets him down, binds him, gets upon him and thrusts his thumbs into his eyes, and whilst so holding him, looks around complacently and cries: "Let us have peace." My foe is for war, and if he cries enough, don't believe him, he means not a word of it. Seymour, covered with the pure panoply of ancient conservatism, which covered Clay and other great Whig leaders, and by the leaders of the (purer) Democracy of purer times, appears as the good, great and genial giant to *relieve*, simply *relieve* the *prostrate*—not to punish, not to retaliate, but simply to vindicate his equal right after a fair fight to the character of manhood and equality. And backed by millions of followers, says: "We will settle these matters." Seymour gives his word and the assent of all his followers that the old Government, as administered by Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Madison and Jackson "should be, ought to be, and with all his efforts shall be attempted to be restored."

That Grant's party means war is proven, by the spirit of Congress (a majority) all the time.

By the evident desire to put arms in the hands of his partisans (loyal) in the South.

By the efforts made by Governer Holden and the majority in our Legislature to arm the loyal in our State—they propose to set up a mischievous body of men, who in general would be reckless persons of all colors, in every county in the State—the ostensible and pretended object of which is to protect *loyal* men. In the name of God, are we not all peaceful and loyal? Where is the traitor or practical disturber of the peace outside of the Radical party? I know of none.

A free press and free speech are guaranteed by the Constitution. Seymour's party will allow and maintain it. Is this guaranty, so sacred to freemen, to be ignored, as Grant's party seem to wish?

I have reflected well and seriously over this matter, and I can see no political peace until the present party in power—who already avow that they override the Constitution—is *voted down* and some other party put in power.

Seymour and Blair are offered to us, and old Whig as I am, I am for Seymour and Blair, for peace and constitutional government. Grant, I think, will be defeated; Seymour will be elected, and there will be no war. The party headed by Seymour will create no cause of war.—They only want peaceful power, and under his constitutional administration the Republican party will melt away. It will die out as the mischievous insect dies, after having accomplished its purpose.—It will be left to the people of the several States of the South, if they see proper, without any Federal interference, to hold Conventions and alter their Constitutions. And I verily believe they will coolly determine not to deprive the negro of his present right of suffrage. As a voter and base of representation he will be retained, but by his own consent and the consent of the whites he will no longer hold office. All this will be done, if it is done, in peace and constitutionality.

August 6th, 1868.

The Future—Is it War!

Many of our best and wisest men seriously anticipate strife and bloodshed as the result of the coming Presidential campaign. They think they see in the signs of the times evidences of a state of affairs that, judging of the future by the past, must necessarily result in a violent conflict of parties, if not of races. We confess that the future, in one event, presents a most hopeless aspect. If the present most iniquitous government shall continue in power there is sound and substantial reason to think that the white people of North Carolina will be reduced to a state of such degrading and debasing vassalage that no respectable man will, if it be possible to emigrate, consent to remain here. In every measure, no matter whether of State or national legislation, so-called, the Radical party has evinced a determination to place the white race at the mercy of the black race, not because, however, of any regard for the colored race, but simply because it was by this means only that the success of the Radical party could be rendered certain. We propose this morning to do no more than state this general proposition, and in connection therewith refer to the last act of State legislation as the crowning proof. It is well known to our readers that the Police Bill, in its original shape, was defeated in the Legislature, and in its stead an act to organize a militia of North Carolina was passed:

Section 8 of this act declares,

The Governor is hereby authorized to accept and organize regiments of volunteer infantry, not exceeding six. * * * He may also accept and organize volunteer battalions of cavalry, not to exceed three, and one volunteer battery of artillery.

Sec. 9. The Governor is hereby authorized at the request of any five Justices of a county to direct the Colonel commanding therein to detail, organize and equip from the men liable to military duty in his command, a sufficient force to preserve the peace and to enforce the laws, which force shall be known as the detailed militia of North Carolina.

Sec. 10. The number of said militia shall not exceed 50 to each member of the House of Representatives, unless the Governor shall deem said number insufficient for the preservation of the peace or the enforcement of the laws. * * * * * The said detailed militia shall be provided with proper arms and badges.

These sections confer upon the Governor the authority to organize and equip a force of six thousand detailed militia (with leave to increase the number at will) and an additional volunteer force of six regiments of infantry, three battalions of cavalry and a battery of artillery.

It is a significant fact, that the Legislature has persistently refused to make provision for holding elections for Magistrates for the several townships. When this is done there will be, in form, at least, some check on the power of the Governor. Now, all he has to do is to commission such Magistrates as will conform to his wishes. The postponement of these and other elections shows, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the intention is to place in the hands of the Governor the means and the opportunity to arm and equip and organize into a military body the Radical party of the State. If proof was lacking that such is and has been the design of the Radicals, it is afforded in the late call for a Grand Republican Rally in Raleigh on the 16th September next, and published in the *Standard* of the 17th instant. This call states, among other things, that "Volunteer Companies formed, whether organized with officers or not, will be present without arms. * * * * A number of bands will be in attendance, but the delegations, and especially the volunteer companies, are expected to bring their own music, if convenient." This, then, is the programme for the arming and organizing the whole Radical party. With a Radical volunteer force, and a Radical detailed militia, it is hoped to keep the whole people of the State in terror, and to hush their voice at the polls. Verily, the war cloud lowers darkly over the land. There is ground to apprehend strife and bloodshed. The trumpet gives forth no "uncertain sound." The act authorizing the formation of volunteer companies was only passed on the 13th August, and yet a call is made for these companies to appear on the 16th September with their music, even, but without arms. The work of organization, it is evident, will be pushed forward with vigor, if the companies are to be equipped and organized and transported to Raleigh in thirty-three days after the passage of the law! If not to be armed by that time, why the prohibition to bring arms; or does the prohibition about the arms extend only to their presence in the procession? &c., &c. We are in perilous times. Are we prepared to meet them as men? We earnestly counsel our people to be forbearing; to be exceedingly scrupulous in their conduct; to avoid by all possible means all collisions and conflicts; to bandy no words and to strike no blows, save in the most manifest self-defence, and by every means in their power to strive to avert a conflict which, when once begun, must end in blood. We repeat, we are in perilous times—are we prepared to meet them?

Third Congressional District.

We trust our people will not forget that there will be a Convention and Mass-Meeting at FAYETTEVILLE on Wednesday, the 9th of September. This end of the District will, we trust, be represented by a large turn-out of the people. Cumberland is fully aroused. Let us show our friends of the upper portion of the District that we are not behind in earnest and enthusiastic labors to defeat Radicalism.

The counties comprising the third District are Harnett, Cumberland, Moore, Montgomery, Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus, New Hanover and Brunswick. We trust every one of these counties will be represented in the Fayetteville Convention.

SPECIAL RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE

The Great Democratic Convention—The Second Day's Proceedings—Resolutions Adopted, &c., &c

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 14.

Dear Journal:—Having shaken off the fatigue undergone in the torch-light procession and demonstration of last night, the members of the Convention assembled in the Hall at the appointed hour this morning. The first business which claimed the attention of the body were the resolutions reported by the committee appointed for that purpose at the organization of the Convention. This committee, through their Chairman, Hon. Thos. Bragg, submitted the following series, which were read, and at the end of each section greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. At the close, on motion of Mr. Wright, of Wayne, they were unanimously adopted. They are in full, as follows:—

We, the delegates of the Democratic and Conservative people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, do resolve:

1. That we approve of the nomination by the National Democratic Convention of Horatio Seymour for President and Frank P. Blair, Jr., for Vice-President of the United States. That in these men we recognize statesmen of experience and eminent ability, of sound political principles, of unsullied public and private character, and undoubted patriotism, and as such, we recommend them to the hearty support of the people of North Carolina.

2. That we approve of the platform of principles adopted by the said Convention. It falters in no double sense—its language is explicit and its meaning clear—the issues presented to the contrary are plainly and unmistakably defined, and, with a free and fair election, we confidently believe they will be endorsed by a large majority of the people—and with that endorsement must come such a change in the administration of the National Government, as will restore the Constitution and give peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and especially to the down-trodden States of the South.

3. That it is our earnest desire and intention to bring about these wholesome and necessary changes by the peaceful means of the ballot-box—and all efforts to produce a contrary belief, coming from what quarter they may, are but the tricks of interested partizans of a desperate political faction, bent upon perpetrating its power by any means and at all hazards. They are attempting to alarm the people of this State by the false cry of revolution and war threatening them at the same time with military force; while, in other States of the South, they have not hesitated to take from the people the election of electors of President and Vice-President, and to confer it upon Legislatures, the members of which were elected under military rule, without freedom of choice and with no regard to the question of the Presidency, in order to secure the electoral votes of such States for the Radical candidates, in disregard and defiance of the just rights of the people of such States, and of the whole country.

4. That it is our frank purpose now, and has been since the close of our late civil war, to accept and abide by, in good faith and without disturbance, the legitimate fruits and consequences of that war; to yield to the government of the United States a cheerful submission and allegiance, and to perform all the obligations of good citizens to their rightful government. And we do proclaim that, in asking recognition on terms of equality in that grand copartnership of States which constitutes our Federal Union, we do so with no hostile intent; on the contrary, we wish to share its benefits and its duties; to rebuild our waste places under the protection of its flag; to re-establish the old era of good feeling in our common country; to thwart the designs of unpatriotic men everywhere, who seek to perpetuate discord and division; and to participate in the blessings, as well as the burdens, of the government.

5. That we have seen with indignation the complete overthrow of our late excellent system of State government and laws, and the adoption of others in their stead heretofore unknown to our people, unsuited to their condition, and utterly adverse to their habits, their wishes and their interests; and with this change has come the election, to high places of profit and trust, of men, in most instances, without character or qualifications, and not a few of whom are mere adventurers from abroad, having no interest in common with the people of the State, no fitness whatever for the stations which they have reached by means most unworthy and disreputable.

6. That the attempt by the Governor of this State, aided by his extreme partizans, in and out of the Legislature, to have himself clothed with authority to appoint, organize, equip and keep on foot, a large standing force of not less than 6,000 men, to be selected and officered and commanded by him, with power to any member of the said force to arrest any citizen, without authority or warrant from any civil officer or magistrate, was a measure clearly violative of the Constitution of the United States as well as that of the State, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and well calculated, if not intended, to produce bloodshed in our midst, and, as such, it deserves to be reprobated by all well disposed citizens of the State.

7. That the measure subsequently introduced, and which is now pending and will in all probability be adopted, however artfully disguised, is but the same measure, under another name, with one or two of its objectionable features altered, but which yet clothes the Governor and his creatures and partizans with hitherto unheard of powers, which are susceptible of great and dangerous abuse in the hands of men who have shown but too plainly their purpose to rule the people of this State by the bayonet, and, as we believe, to attempt the control of the next election by that means.

We most earnestly recommend to the people of the State, and especially to our political friends, to give no occasion or excuse for the use of military force, but nevertheless to yield none of their just rights.

8. That the Governor of this State having proclaimed it as the policy of the Radical party, to suffer no one to hold any office, appointment or place in the State, however humble, who will not lend his aid and promise his support to that party, and which policy he and his political friends are now vigorously enforcing to affect the exercise of the elective franchise, it is the sense of this Convention that the people have the right to counteract such policy by all lawful means, if they think proper to do so. That any citizen of the State, therefore, has a manifest right, of which he cannot be lawfully deprived, to employ or not to employ, or cease to employ any person whatever, when any existing contract terminates; and that any attempt on the part of the Legislature, by any pretended law, to deprive any citizen of such right, or to impose any penalty or penalties for so doing, will be in violation of the constitutional rights of the citizen.

9. That to obtain success in the approaching Presidential election, every effort should be made by our friends to perfect their organization, and no legitimate means should be spared to bring every voter, favorable to our cause, to the polls. To that end we most earnestly recommend to our friends to organize, at once, Seymour and Blair Clubs in every county and every district, with active canvassers, whose duty, among other things, it shall be, to see that all our friends, entitled to vote, are duly registered and brought to the polls, and that unqualified persons are not allowed to register or vote.

After the disposition of the resolutions, Col. Ed. Graham Haywood, of Raleigh, was loudly called for and responded in a powerful speech of great force and argument, engaging the entire attention of his listners for a considerable time.

At the close of Col. Haywood's speech a committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed to recommend an Executive Committee for the State at large.

Mr. P. F. Duffy, late of Michigan, whose home for the present is in Greensboro', was next called for, and responded in an excellent speech, full of animation, which was enthusiastically applauded. He alluded to the fact that he was a man of Northern birth, but one whose sympathies and hopes were with those struggling for constitutional liberty. The applause was perfectly deafening during this whole speech, and at its close three cheers were proposed for this gallant son of Michigan by a member of the Cumberland delegation and given with a vim that did one's heart good.

The following report of the committee to recommend an Executive Committee was submitted and unanimously confirmed:

RESIDENT CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

M. A. Bledsoe,
R. C. Badger,
Seaton Gales,
Bryan Grimes,
E. G. Haywood,
D G Fowle,
A. S. Merrimon.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st District Chas. Latham, of Washington.
2nd District W. G. Morrisey, of Wayne.
3rd District J. A. Engelhard, of New Hanover.
4th District Jas. S. Amis, of Granville.
5th District A. M. Scales, of Rockingham.
6th District R. M. Oates, of Mecklenburg.
7th District A. C. Avery, of Burke.

Mr. Hutchison, of Mecklenburg, offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the enormous and unwise appropriations and reckless extravagance of the part, now in possession of the State Government, by burdening the property-holders with excessive taxation, thereby impairing their ability to give remunerative employment to labor, calls for our most unqualified disapprobation and should meet the most decided condemnation of an impoverished people at the polls.

A resolution returning thanks to Gov. Worth in behalf of the people of North Carolina, for his able and faithful discharge of all the duties of office, and for his manly efforts to maintain the Constitution and preserve the liberties of the people, was offered by Mr. Wilson, of Forsythe, and adopted by the Convention.

A similar resolution of thanks to the President of the United States, and offering congratulations upon the failure of the attempt on the part of a faction to degrade and remove him from office for no offence but the maintenance of the Constitution and the most useful functions of office, was offered by Hon. W. N. H. Smith, and unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Smith then responded in an able and happy style to a call made upon him.

Mr. Stokes, of Buncombe, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of North Carolina invite an exchange of speakers between the North and South during the present campaign.

Resolved, That in case this invitation is accepted at the North, the Executive Committee be requested to select two or more of our ablest speakers and best men to go North and represent to the masses of that section the true political feelings and condition of our people.

Mr. Hill, of Franklin, offered a resolution which was adopted with loud and repeated acclamations, returning the thanks of the Convention to the fair ladies of Raleigh "for the patriotism and taste exhibited in their beautiful and appropriate decoration of the Hall." Thanks were also tendered to the officers of the Convention.

A motion to that effect having been made, the President arose and after a few graceful remarks, declared the GRAND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION adjourned *sine die*.

And thus closed one of the largest and ablest bodies which has ever met together to consult far the good of the State.—Never were there so urgent demands upon the attention of our good and true; never has the State so needed the consultation together of her ablest sons; and never was a duty so imperative, so necessary, so important. How the Convention discharged their duty the proceedings will only in part show. Every individual delegate was aroused to the importance of leaving no effort untried in this campaign, but to *work*, WORK, WORK until success was fairly ours and victory had securely perched upon our banners. The delegates depart to their homes cheered, brightened, strengthened, refreshed, determined and prepared for the work before them, and with God's help they *will* succeed and demolish now and forever the power of Radicalism in this State to hurt and offend.—The question of the rights and privileges of the free citizen are at issue, and when was a struggle for these dearly bought and dearly won immunities ever known to fail in a free country against the usurpations of the would-be tyrant, when *the people* were determined!

We will all depart for our homes gratefully impressed with the kind hospitality of the good people of Raleigh, and recollecting with pleasure and pride the flattering, kind welcome with which we were greeted. Your correspondent was specially favored in being received beneath a roof whose hospitality will never be forgot, and the more than hospitable treatment of the inmates will ever remain fresh and green in the innermost nook of memory's grateful corner. J. C. J.

For the Journal.

The Great Seymour and Blair Barbecue at Selma, N. C., 11th August, 1868.

The morning of the 11th instant opened calm and beautiful—the clouds and rains of many days previous having passed away, leaving a cloudless sky and a temporate atmosphere. With the rising of the sun the people commenced entering the town, and as the day wore on every avenue leading to Selma was crowded with men and women—some on horse-back, some in buggies, some in carts and wagons, while hundreds, filled with the determination to do and talk for a white man's government, walked miles, to be present at the *grandest political gathering* ever assembled in the county of old Johnston. For the occasion a large and substantial platform had been erected under the spacious building being erected for an iron foundry. In the rear of the platform an immense United States flag was arrayed, and from the cupola of the building a tall pole was erected, from which another flag of immense dimensions floated. Under this great Democratic wigwam seats were arranged capable of seating fifteen hundred persons, and an hour before the time appointed for the speaking to commence every available spot was occupied, and hundreds stood outside, so eager were they to hear from the distinguished orators and to receive tokens of a brighter future.

At eleven o'clock E. S. Parker, Esq., of Smithfield, moved that Col. John W. Sharp be requested to act as Chairman on the occasion, and C. E. Preston, Esq., proposed that W. Whitaker act as Secretary. These gentlemen took position on the platform, which was already occupied by Maj. Engelhard, of the Wilmington Journal, Col. Cowan, of New Hanover, Samuel P. Williams, Esq., of Granville, M. C. Richardson, Esq., of Johnston, and E. S. Parker, Esq., of Smithfield.

Organization being perfected, Col. Sharp, in a few well-timed remarks, stated the object of the meeting, and introduced Maj. Jos. A. Engelhard to the audience.

Maj. E. acknowledged the compliments bestowed upon him in being designated as one of the speakers on this great occasion. He said: Both in the history of nations, as well as of communities, there was a time when it was criminal in individuals to remain neutral. Such a time was now upon the people of North Carolina! To-day a crisis presented itself; and upon the issue of this canvass depended the welfare or destruction of a Republican form of government. He appealed to the lukewarm—the apothetic to take sides for their native soil—to come forward like men and resolve that the yoke which now galls the necks of our people shall be forever thrown off!

He drew a faithful picture of Radical rule—recounted the misrule and tyranny of the State and National Legislature, and told the people in language strong and suited to the occasion, what additional suffering was in store for them, if they quietly submitted. Major E. happily held up to the view of the anxious multitude, the arts of the present scalawag Legislature—the high taxes imposed, and the seven horned monster under the name of the "State Police Bill," and asked the people if they were prepared to sit still and witness a repetition of the scenes in North Carolina that have been enacted in down-trodden Tennessee. (Cries of "no! no!" In this connection, the speaker fairly skinned the man "who writes himself Governor" of North Carolina, and the response of one thousand voices plainly told that the apostate son of North Carolina has no place in the affections of the white men in the county of Johnston.

After Major E. had referred to the Democratic nominees, Seymour and Blair, and the platform on which they stand, in a strain of animating eloquence, he took his seat amidst loud and prolonged huzzas and cheering.

Sam'l P. Williams, Esq., was next introduced, and occupied the stand for near an hour, in strain of argument unanswerable, scathing and sarcastic. His whole soul seemed to enter into the occasion! He urged action! and the defeat of Grant and Colfax—pointed to the great Conservative party at the North who were striving to give us the forms of a white man's government, and to give us peace! Kentucky had thrown down a banter to her sister States of the South by giving 80,000 majority against Radicalism—other States had led off, and would Carolina, the home of as gallant men as ever lived, prove recreant and fall again under the despotic sway of scalawags, carpet-baggers and ignorant negroes! [Great applause.]

"*Hon.*" Mister Dewees was handled by the speaker as only Sam. Williams can; and yet "the ways of Providence are past finding out," for it was through the agency of this nincompoop that the miserable Congress was dispersed—the Rads become ashamed of Dewees' first attempt at Congress speaking and, to save their shame, adjourned.

Mr. W. fully endorsed the Democratic nominations, with the platform, and at the conclusion of his speech a recess for an hour was taken, when the vast multitude partook of a bountiful barbecue, which had been prepared for the occasion.

At two o'clock the crowd re-assembled around the stand, when

Col. Cowan, of Wilmington, was introduced, and proceeded, in a masterly manner, to discuss the great issues of the day. He fully endorsed the arguments of Maj. Engelhard, and assured his audience that the hardest political fight he ever entered into was against Holden, several years ago, and he was now against the man and his policy, and always felt that he was on the right side when opposing Holden—and if the renegade son of North Carolina should, as is usual with him, make another shift and come to the Conservative party he, Col. C., should begin to think of looking for other company, or seek another political home.

Col. C. was not a candidate for any office—he wanted nothing of the sort—would not accept office. A love for his native country—an incentive that should prompt every patriot to action in the present crisis—alone prompted him to come to Johnston county and urge her people to a united action in restoring a permanent and a stable government in the place of the bogus, scalawag, carpet-bag tyranny that now exists. He urged every voter to influence *another* vote in aid of this great object, and, if they failed to *do* this, he trembled for their fate if radicalism prevailed.

Col. C. reviewed the action of the Legislature in enacting odious laws to oppress the people; high taxation; an interference with municipal affairs; the introduction of a standing army, with powers delegated to Holden not delegated to the President of the United States. With the exception of one or two, the judicial chairs of State had been filled, under Radical rule, with ignorant, drunken Judges—ignorant of the law, and common practitioners at the whiskey *Bar*. What a picture! What degenerate times! The seats once occupied by a Gaston, a Manly, a Gilliam, and other distinguished sons of Carolina, now occupied by *Jaybird* Jones and Greasy Sam. Watts!

The reporter cannot attempt to follow the eloquent Cowan, or even give a brief of what he said. To appreciate his effort, one must have heard it. He closed by paying a handsome tribute to the statesmanship of Seymour, and the gallant and gentlemanly soldier, Francis P. Blair. He said Blair had been accused of having robbed our people on his march through the South. He did not believe it, but for argument sake, *granted*; still, with the cessation of hostilities Blair had ceased to steal, and that is more than could be said of the Radical party! (Loud and prolonged cheering, with cries of "that's so! Go on! Go on!")

Order being restored, an hundred voices called for "Sharp! Sharp!"

Col. S. approached the front and said, in substance, that he shirked no duty imposed upon him by his fellow-citizens—that however incompetent he felt himself to talk to them after having listened for hours to the flow of eloquence from the honorable gentlemen who had preceded him, he would, nevertheless, give his hearers the best he had, and would commence by taking a bird's eye glance at the personal history and antecedents of the *brave* and *gallant* statesman, U. S. Grant, who had the effrontery and brass to set himself up as the no-policy candidate of the Radical mob of the United States. Col. S. then gave a personal history of Grant as *he* (Sharp) knew him in the early stages of the war, and before, in the city of St. Louis.—Grant, he said, aspired to nothing great in that goodly city—nothing higher than the keeper of an "intelligence office," for the purpose of hiring out, or finding homes for servants—white women of foreign birth; that he was looked upon as one of that class of people who make themselves odious by hanging around liquor saloons; and his *promotion* to a Colonelency was not a thing of *merit*, as was well known in St. Louis, but to effect a riddance from the body politic, greatly desired by the better portion of society. Col. S. reviewed the military career of Grant, and proved beyond contradiction, that he had achieved nothing—that his acts were blunders, and his successes purely accidental, not the result of superior generalship or strategy.—[This rehearsal of the history of Grant, drew forth applause upon applause, with cries from all quarters, "go it Colonel! give it to him Sharp."]

Col. S. next addressed himself to the intelligence of the people of Johnston county, in making their choice between two such men as Seymour and Grant—the one a scholar, a christian gentleman and a statesman, with a popularity unbounded, and a policy well defined. The other, a mere tool—a no policy candidate—a *man* merely—neither a statesman or a soldier—a seeker after office, and its glittering emoluments, without brains to give dignity to the office, or guide the ship of State clear of the breakers that threaten to dash the government to pieces. These are the men, fellow-citizens, before you for your suffrage—choose ye, between them. [Shout after shout rent the air for Seymour and Blair, amidst the wildest enthusiasm!]

Col. S. next appealed to the colored men who were present, and proved to them that the cause of their present low wages was traceable to Radical legislation, both National and State; high taxes and a system of rule, if not checked, would lessen still more the wages of the laboring class. In this appeal the Colonel was quite happy, and mastered the subject in a practical address of nearly three-quarters of an hour. Every argument was driven home to the senses of both classes of his audience, under which they could contain themselves no longer. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Responses and applause nearly drowned the eloquent and stirring sentences of the speaker as they were finished, and the Colonel only desisted when it became apparent that his voice had failed under the effort.

At the close of the exercises hundreds registered their names as members of the Seymour and Blair Club, among them *fifteen colored men*, who had heretofore belonged to, and acted with, the Union Leaguers.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Democratic Convention and the Legislature—Proposed Radical Mass Meeting—Peace or War—The Convention and the Legislature—Protest against Extravagance—The Credit of the State—Increase of the Debt—Bribery and Corruption—Ecclesiastical "Loilty," &c., &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 18, 1868.

Dear Journal:—The great and glorious gathering of the Democracy of North Carolina, with which this city has been favored since the date of my last letter, has so engrossed the popular feeling and monopolized public attention, that less important objects and considerations have subsided into the background. I think it exceedingly problematical whether one in ten of the patriots who visited Raleigh on the occasion of the mighty jubilee just past, thought, for a single moment, of the obscene assemblage of foul birds in the Capitol, or of what they were doing.—What room was there, in bosoms swelling with ardent devotion to the true interests of North Carolina, for one emotion other than disgust for the vile conspirators against her peace and welfare, who hold their daily and nightly orgies at the head of Fayetteville street? Even the simple motive of *curiosity* to see the motley and piratical crew impelled but few of the multitudes who were here to look in upon their debaucheries. The only sentiment prevalent was universal contempt for them personally, and deep and universal indignation at their atrocious, corrupt and fiendish legislation. As for *them*, they "laid low;" few had the effrontery to obtrude their presence among the decent men here congregated; and, whenever accidentally seen, they looked amazed, crest-fallen and terror-stricken.

Raleigh has resumed much of its wonted quiet, and, as the Legislature is to adjourn on Monday next, the surface will probably remain undisturbed until the middle of September, when, it is announced, there will be a Radical State Mass Meeting here, which is designed as an offset to the late outpouring of the Democratic and Conservative masses. This is regarded as absolutely essential by the scalawag and carpet-bag leaders.—They fear the immense moral weight of the recent demonstration. Holden, it is understood, is greatly concerned at the popular indications, while the smaller fry express their fears that such evidences of enthusiasm and determination as were here exhibited are irresistible. A lugubrious conclave of the adventurers and apostates, together with several prominent Radical niggers, was held, a night or two since, at the grog-shop called "Republican Headquarters," and this call for a Mass Meeting is the result of their anxious deliberations. Doubtless Bill Smith will be instructed by Bill Holden to rescind his order about charging full fare, and even to transport negroes free of charge, in order to secure a large attendance on the occasion. But it will prove to be purely an African orgy—like that in this city on the 4th of July; and it will bear about the same resemblance to *our* demonstration that a corn-shucking, or a bull-dance does to an important day in the House of Lords! So, let them go it—but let the people here have a good rain and a smart thunder-storm, after all is over, to purify the atmosphere, and wash away the effluvium.

Well, but what *has* the so-called Legislature been doing all this time? Much that is frivolous—a great deal that is wasteful and profligate—and yet much more that is malevolent and hurtful. While Graham, Biggs, Cowan, Robbins, and others, were pleading for peace and civil liberty in Tucker Hall, miserable squatters like Estes and Seymour, contemptible pariahs like Ashworth and Ragland, and incendiary negroes like Harris and Mayo, were carrying the infernal Militia bill through the House—accompanying its final passage with the most filthy and rabid ravings at the *gentlemen* who were holding patriotic counsel lower down the street. At the same time, and under similar influences, the Bribery and Coercion bill, as it is called, was passed through the House, though it has not yet been taken up in the Senate. This bill is the emanation of the Bertie dirt-eater, John Pool, who is as much the object of ridicule at his little pomposity, as he is the object of execration by all true men.

An admirable protest was offered in the Senate on Saturday, by Judge Osborne, and a few other Senators, against an *extra* appropriation, in addition to one heretofore made of $2,000,000 in behalf of the Chatham road. The protest takes the strong and insuperable position that this, and all the similar appropriations made by this swindling Legislature, are unconstitutional, to say nothing of their corrupt extravagance. You will remember the clause of the new Constitution, (I am not prepared to quote it correctly) which prohibits appropriations before a certain fixed period, or any, in point of fact, where the *means* of meeting them are not specifically provided. Both of these stipulations are wilfully disregarded. In the interests of a certain ring here, as is generally believed, the most lavish outlays are granted, at a time when there is scarcely a cent in the Treasury, and when the credit of the State has been seriously impaired by the most reckless legislation. Bonds to an almost indefinite amount are authorized, with no provision for meeting the interest even. It is estimated that these appropriations will carry the State indebtedness to about *twenty-six million of dollars!*

What must be the inevitable result?—Why, that the value of the old bonds will be vitally injured, and that the new North Carolina paper will not be worth five cents on the dollar in the financial markets. I am very tenacious of the honor and good faith of *genuine* North Carolina, but I hope that the first act of a better government (which we are bound to have at no distant day,) will be to *repudiate* the bogus and fraudulent issues of this illegal government.

I do not make the charge—because I have no precise means of proving it—but I *believe* that all of this lavish and wanton appropriation is the result of positive *bribery*, and that large sums of money have been paid to venal men to accomplish these results. I havn't a doubt of it. I heard, on yesterday, of a case where a certain party, wishing an act of Assembly to secure certain ends in the administration of an estate, invoked the services of a carpet-bag member. The reply was: "Oh! yes, it can be done; but you will have to pay out right smartly!" Poor old North Carolina! Such things were never whispered, to her dishonor, until the advent of carpet-bag morality and Yankee politics.

I am told by a citizen who attended one of them from motives of curiosity, that the "loil" Church meetings are regularly held on Sundays, in the Capitol, to the great sanctification of the "powers that be." The "mourner's bench," located in front of the Speaker's Chair in the House, will soon be crowded, doubtless, under the unctuous ministrations of Parson Blythe, or the Pilgrim Father. If they can only bring Deweese, young Coleman, Prince William, Jaybird Jones, or Sammy Watts to repentance and tears, it will be a marvelous exhibition of ecclesiastical "loilty." Brother Tourgee will please lead in prayer.

DOT.

For the Journal.

[Democ]ratic Meeting--Organization of a Seymour and Blair Club.

[L]EESBURG, NEW HANOVER COUNTY, Aug. 8, 1868.

[At a] Democratic meeting held for the [purpo]se of organizing a Democratic Sey[mour] and Blair Club, L. Croom, Esq., was [reque]sted to act as Chairman, and Thomas [...], as Secretaries.

[On] motion of J. D. Powers, the Chair [appoin]ted the following committee on or[ganiza]tion : E. T. Pigford, J. D. Powers, [...]m Powers. Also, the following on [resolut]ions : J. W. Dahmer, J. Carroll, A. [...]l.

[Duri]ng the absence of the committee, [speech]es were made by Messrs. W. L. Ri[venbar]k, H. B. S. Ganniss, and Pettegrew [...].

[The] committee reported through their [Chairm]an the following resolutions :

[Resol]ved, 1st. That in the nomination of Hora[tio Sey]mour for President and F. P. Blair for [Vice Pr]esident, we recognise the true champions [of the] Constitution.

[Resol]ved, 2nd. That we cheerfully endorse the [platfor]m upon which they stand, and recognise [its em]bodying principles well worthy the sup[port of] the National Democratic party.

[Resol]ved, 3rd. That we will use all honorable [means t]o influence the Electors of New Hanover [...] to become members of the National Dem[ocratic] party.

[Resol]ved, 4th. That we pledge ourselves that in [the em]ployment of mechanics and laborers, we [will in a]ll cases give preference to members of the [Conser]vative Democratic party.

[The] Club was organized with A. G. Hall, [a]s President; J. E. Rivenbark, T. J. [...], Josiah Johnson, Vice Presidents; W. [... Riv]enbark, Secretary.

[Resol]ved, That a copy of these proceedings be [forward]ed the Wilmington *Journal* and *Star* for [publica]tion.

A. G. HALL, President.

[J. E.] S. RIVENBARK, Secretary.

For the Journal.

[Democ]ratic Meeting at Lillington, New Hanover County.

[LI]LLINGTON, N. C., August 8th, 1868.

[Mess]rs. *Editors :* Pursuant to notice, a [large a]nd very enthusiastic assemblage of [the De]mocracy of Long Creek District met [at Mas]onic Lodge.

[On] motion of Jas. Garrason, Esq., Joel [Hines] was called to the Chair, and W. W. [Larkins] was requested to act as Secretary.

[The] object of the meeting was explained [by Dr.] S. Satchwell in an able address.

[On] motion of Dr. Satchwell a committee [of five], consisting of Jas. Garrason, Dr. [Satch]well, Dr. J. C. Broadhurst, John [...] and P. Montague, were appointed to [draft] resolutions for the action of the [meetin]g. During the absence of the com[mittee] the meeting was ably entertained [by ...] Miller, J. S. Hines, F. H. Bell and [...] McIntire ; when the committee, [throug]h their Chairman, reported the fol[lowing] resolutions, which were unani[mousl]y adopted, to-wit :

[WHER]EAS, The preservation of constitutional [liberty] and the prosperity of the country depends [upon th]e success of the great National Demo[cratic p]arty, whose principles as announced in the [platform] of that party adopted in their recent [Conven]tion at New York, we hail with delight [as ass]urances of success ; therefore

[Resol]ved, 1st. That we adopt that platform as [our own], and pledge to it and to Horatio Seymour [and Fra]nk P. Blair, the nominees, our heartiest [and bes]t support, and invite all Democrats, Con[servati]ves, and all others who are opposed to the [Radical] party, to unite with us in the fair and [honorab]le opposition which we intend to make to [tha]t reckless and ruinous party.

[Resol]ved, 2d. That upon the success of the [Democr]atic party rests the hopes of all who wish [the Con]stitution to be preserved, the Republic to [live, a]nd the people to be prosperous and happy. [That which] gives value to human life and renders a [residen]ce in the South desirable, is now involved [in the] success of the principles, wise, just, and [true, o]f the Democratic party.

[Resol]ved, 3d. That we will organize a Seymour [and Bl]air Club for the campaign.

[Resol]ved, 4th. That every Democrat and Con[servati]ve in Long Creek district, be appointed a [delegat]e to the Convention to be held in Raleigh [on the] 13th of this month.

[Resol]ved, 5th. That an Executive committee of [...], active men, be appointed with the Presi[dent t]o act in conjunction with and under the di[rection] of this Club, whose duty it will be to labor [at all ti]mes for the interest and success of the [Nationa]l Democratic party, under the bright folds [of whos]e glorious banner we are sure and certain [of mar]ching around and upward to a noble vic[tory th]at will redeem the country from the thral[dom an]d despotism of an unscrupulous party that [is seeki]ng through its leaders the destruction of [our fa]irest form of government.

[Resol]ved, 6th That the proceedings of this [meetin]g be published in the *Journal* and *Star* of [Wilmi]ngton.

[On] motion of S. H. Bell, a committee of [three], consisting of W. H. Larkins, John [...] and F. H. Bell were appointed to se[lect p]ermanent officers of our Club. During [the ab]sence of the committee the By-Laws [and] Regulations were signed by all the [member]s present, and one colored signing, [when] the committee, through their Chair[man,] John Jones, Esq., reported the fol[lowin]g officers :

President—W. S. Larkins.

[Vic]e-Presidents—W. H. Thomson, W. [H. L]arkins, J. A. Jones, M. D. Herring, [...] Bourdeau.

[Secr]etaries—B. G. Larkins, A. J. McIn[tire, w]ho were unanimously chosen by the [Club].

[On] motion of J. S. Hines, the Secretary [was r]equested to send a copy of the pro[ceedin]gs to the Wilmington Journal for [publi]cation, and request the Star to pub[lish].

[On] motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOEL HINES, Chairman.

[W.] W. Larkins, Secretary.

For the Journal.

[Sey]mour and Blair Club in Robeson Co.

[At] a meeting of citizens of Robeson and [Rich]mond counties, held at Floral Col[lege o]n the 8th day of August, 1868, the [follo]wing proceedings were had :

[On] motion, D. McKinnon, Esq., was [called] to the Chair, and D. S. Morrison ap[pointe]d Secretary. The Chairman, then [in a f]ew and pertinent remarks, explained [the o]bject of the meeting.

[On] motion, M. C. McNair, J. G. Blue [and] P. P. Smith were appointed a com[mitte]e to prepare business for the action of [the m]eeting, who thereupon retired, and [durin]g their absence the meeting was en[terta]ined by some remarks from Thomas [M]cNeill, C. A. McEachin and D. S. [Morr]ison. At the close of these remarks, [the] committee reported through their [Chai]rman, M. C. McNair, the following re[solut]ions, viz :

[Res]olved, 1st. That the platform of principles [enun]ciated by the Democratic Convention at New [York] on the 4th ultimo, meets our cordial appro[val].

[Res]olved, 2nd. That the nomination of Horatio [Seym]our and F. P. Blair for President and Vice [Presi]dent of the United States, challenges the [appr]oval of the whole country, and *we will* do our [bes]t to secure their election.

[Th]ese resolutions were supported by J. [G. B]lue in a speech of much force, deliv[ered] in his usual happy style and manner.

[M]aj. Alex. Watson followed in support [of th]e resolutions in his humorous way, to [the] merriment of all present.

[A]fter these speeches the resolutions were [una]nimously adopted, and on motion, it [was] resolved to form a Seymour and Blair [Clu]b. Whereupon, J. G. Blue was unani[mou]sly chosen President of the Club, and [P.] P. Smith, A. Watson, M. C. McNair, [...] C. Alford, Malcom Purcell and D. S. [Mor]rison, Vice Presidents, and Edmond [...]y, Secretary.

[O]n motion, the Chairman, Mr. McKin[non], was added to the list of Vice Presi[den]ts.

[O]n motion of J. G. Blue, a copy of these [pro]ceedings was directed to be sent to the [Edi]tors of the Wilmington Journal, with [the] request that they publish the same.

[O]n motion, the meeting adjourned.

D. McKINNON, Chairman.

[D.] S. MORRISON, Secretary.

From the Raleigh Sentinel, Aug. 15th.

The Great Torchlight Procession.

THOUSANDS IN LINE!

RALEIGH ABLAZE WITH LIGHT!

SPEECHES, INCIDENTS, &c.

Pursuant to the published programme, the great Procession was formed on Fayetteville street at 8 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday night.

The Seymour and Blair Club, of Raleigh, the Fire Companies (in tasteful uniform,) the Bucket Company, and "Young America," fell into line in front of the Executive Mansion, fully equipped with transparencies and large and beautiful colored lanterns.

Hundreds upon hundreds of enthusiastic Conservatives and Democrats surrounded the blazing bonfires, lighting up their transparencies or kindling their torches.—Higher up, the Cumberland delegation was being formed.

Still higher, the Wilmington Clubs were being marshalled into ranks near the Yarborough House, which was brilliantly lighted.

From the front of the Governor's Mansion, the spectacle was truly magnificent—the street was fairly ablaze—presenting a grand, glistening, moving panorama of vari-colored lights ; while the flames of beacon fires, the glare of rockets, Roman candles and Union torches caused the stellar host to pale for a while "their ineffectual fires."

Thirty-seven large transparencies, named for the several States of the Union, and adorned with appropriate mottoes, were distributed to stalwart bearers adown the line ; and the procession moved, at the sound of the signal gun, to music set to the step of the Union. Thousands of spectators lined the side-walks, *bouquets* of fair ladies clustered at every lattice and thronged every balcony and portico, on the line of march, waving their kerchiefs in greeting.

We have neither time nor space to particularize, nor to attempt a synopsis of the many cheering and patriotic addresses elicited.

Halting first in front of the residence of Seaton Gales, Esq., which was brilliantly lighted, speeches, brief but pertinent and stirring, were made successively by Maj. Gales, of the Sentinel, and Maj. J. A. Engelhard, of the Wilmington Journal. On the opposite side of the street, the residence of W. H. Jones, Esq., was also illuminated and the portico and steps alive with ladies any snowy with the waving of handkerchiefs. Here General Matt. W. Ransom, of Northampton, responded most handsomely to the call of his fellow Democrats, and was greeted, as were the other speakers, with hearty cheers. Next, to the Yarborough House moved the grand panorama. Blair had illumined most cheerfully, and here a speech was elicited from W. A. Jenkins, Esq., of Warren.—Hence, amid boom of cannon and music and cheering, the line of lights moved up Fayettevile street to Union Square, through Morgan and Salisbury streets to Hillsboro' street, and up Hillsboro' street beyond the corporate limits, to St. Mary's School.—The three large buildings here were brightly illuminated from garret to basement, and the steps, balconies, porches and casements were luminous with ladies, who gave the procession an ovation of smiles and of kerchiefs, and received payment, with interest, in cheer after cheer.

Almost every house on the way was illuminated, and in this particular the Democratic demonstration furnishes a complete contrast to the parade and jubilation of the Radicals over the State election—then every respectable tenement, nearly, was dark as the grave.

Returning from St. Mary's, down Hillsboro' street, the procession filed Eastward into McDowell street, calling at the residences of Governor Bragg and Mrs. H. L. Evans, where fine speeches, having the ring of the right metal, were made by Gov. B., and Senator Robbins, the gallant Conservative champion from Rowan.

Moving thence to the residence of the late Hon. George E. Badger, on Edenton street, the patriotic pageant was greeted by another pageant that awoke the wildest enthusiasm. The whole front of the mansion was lumious with many colored lights, illustrating the names of "Seymour and Blair," surrounding the coat of arms of the United States—"not a stripe erased, nor a single star obscured." Here, stirring, eloquent and felicitious speeches were made by Messrs. F. B. Satterthwaite, of Pitt, David M. Carter, of Hyde, and R. C. Badger, Esq.

Cheering away most lustily, the vanguard marched thence down Wilmington street to the residence of Dr. Thomas D. Hogg, where Col. R. H. Cowan, President of the Convention, addressed the Democracy in his happiest style. Returning to the South front of Union Square, where preparations had been made for a grand Balloon ascension, Hon. Daniel G. Fowle was loudly called for, and addressed the procession in a speech sanguine of victory and cheering to every heart.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Under the supervision of Mr. T. T. Fentress, three large and elegant balloons, inscribed with the names of "Seymour and Blair," were speedily inflated and rose gracefully into the air amid ringing huzzas. They floated upward and South-westward, dwindling into stars in their grand exaltation.

Thus closed this grand and glorious demonstration, and the different delegations dispersed to their respective quarters, and the citizens to their homes.

The Chief Marshal, Major B. C. Manly, and his Corps of Assistants, did their duty effectively and well. Of these, however, and many little incidents of the magnificent celebration, we will take occasion to speak hereafter. More particularly than we have done we must notice the noble Cumberland and New Hanover delegations, and the display they made, especially in the procession.

The following were the thirty-seven transparencies provided for by the Seymour and Blair Club of Raleigh, viz :

RHODE ISLAND.

"A mote in thy brother's eye."

NEW JERSEY.

O. K. all the time !

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Radical Curtain drops, and Seymour appears in front !

VERMONT.

"Ephraim is joined to his idols ; let him alone."

INDIANA.

Turning right side up ! Slowly, but surely.

CALIFORNIA.

Democracy is at its Haight ! Ed. Stanley leads a Democratic Legion.

IOWA.

Overwhelmed, but not dismayed !

KENTUCKY.

Eighty Thousand Majority ! "Many daughters have done well, but thou excellest them all."

VIRGINIA.

Let her vote if you dare, and then—"*Sic Semper Tyrannis.*"

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Franklin Pierce leads, and she Pierces the Radical centre.

OREGON.

Hand in hand with California, for the Constitution and the laws.

NEVADA.

She joins the Democratic column.

GEORGIA.

Ben Hill and Georgia go for Seymour and Blair.

ALABAMA.

Will send Grant where she sent the Radical Constitution—Up a Spout!

MAINE.

The land of White Pines, Pines not at White Supremacy.

LOUISIANA.

Beast Butler stole her Spoons, but she can vote for Symour and Blair !

OHIO.

The Home of Pendleton tenders 25,000 majority for Seymour!

MISSISSIPPI

Is already Democratic on both sides, White and Black.

MASSACHUSETTS.

She is breaking her shackles. Webster still lives.

MARYLAND.

The despot's heel ain't on thy shore—Nary time !

NORTH CAROLINA.

First to nominate Horatio Seymour.

NEW YORK.

The home of the Mores—Fillmore, Seymour, and fifty thousand *more!*

DELAWARE.

A little body, but a big soul !

KANSAS.

Bleeding Kansas will let the blood out of Radicalism.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Hurrah ! for little Harry Percy !
From scalawags she asks no mercy !

TEXAS.

The "Lone Star" will glitter to the names of Seymour and Blair.

ARKANSAS.

Is certain for the Democratic Nominees.

MINNESOTA.

Set her down for Seymour and Blair.

MISSOURI.

She gives Frank Blair and her Electoral vote to the Democracy.

CONNECTICUT.

"We have seen the Star in the East."

NEBRASKA.

She has already taken position in the Democratic Column.

WEST VIRGINIA.

"A chip of the old Block !"

FLORIDA.

"Truth crushed to Earth will rise again."

WISCONSIN.

The home of the Patriot, Doolittle will do much !

TENNESSEE.

Cursed by Bill Brownlow, but honored by Andrew Johnson.

MICHIGAN.

Geese heretofore, but Michi ganders now!

ILLINOIS.

She hears the Slogan of another Douglas, and wheels into line.

OUR SMITHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

SCENES IN THE COURT HOUSE.

The Board—The Register—A Happy Man—The Coroner and His Office—The Sheriffalty—The Surveyorship—Rooms for the Clerk of the Superior Court.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., Aug. 13th, 1868.

MY DEAR JOURNAL :—If your readers could have but taken a peep at the Board of Commissioners now in session in the Court House, both yesterday evening and this morning, they would have been not only amused, but they would have collapsed at the melodramatic character of the actors. Melody there was none, and as for drama, it was less than *Atic.* Notwithstanding, the performance was a melodrama. To us all a melancholy. The players were not foppish, were not witty, nor did they put on "mock modesty and faucied power." Harlequins I cannot call them, for they sported no tight pantalets, nor did they turn any pirouettes. My gracious ! how they did squirt the *deuce*, and snivel, and snigger, and sniff ! Law ! It is not necessary that we be lawyers to perform the simple duty of citizens, or to administer the public concerns of a county ; but, then, it is necessary that honest and intelligent men, men of common sense, be the supervisors of a taxable community. Let us glance at our Commissioners. The Chairman is evidently a man of common sense, and possesses more brains than all of his colleagues together. He is honest and candid in the statement that he hoped the "good minded men of the county understood why he was there." He certainly deserves the consideration of gentlemen. We admire men honest in their opinions, and especially so when they are fearless in the expression of them. To the right of the Chairman sat a jovial looking faced fellow, very voluble, and as plausible as he was talkative. His position was a ludicrous one. He lay supine on a bench, his limbs flexed, his heels resting in close proximity to his haunches, both arms akimbo, the right holding a rusty knife with its blade turned towards the upper incisors. He was all attention ! At his feet sat a mute, a grizzly bear of a man with chopped, stiff, every colored beard, with a low, retreating forehead, and long hair which resembled spoiled tow. A blue-jane coat, a pants of many patches rolled up over a muddy pair of brogans, no vest, no suspenders, a flannel shirt open at the neck and in front, set off his appearance. He never spoke but when asked. His invariable reply was that he was ignorant, that he would vote the way the others vote! Next to him is the *King* of men, and *King* of topers. A gentleman said he looked like an orangoutang ; to me, a good judge of bad whiskey—the odor whereof reached many disinterested nostrils. He was a lazy looking man, not much exercised in thought, but much in cups, and red-hot drinking, a vapid soul, and hiccoughs.—The circæan cup had almost made him wholly a beast—withered cheeks. Hollow, blearing, and unmeaning eyes. Ah ! go on, sir. It is the bid of your country.—Get gloriously drunk, and then *bleed* the State. The new Register of Deeds is up to qualify. His twenty days of grace had passed. He had requested the Register under the old regime to continue, that he would be down in time to qualify. The old Register notified him to come. He comes, but not within the ttime appointed. He appears before the Commissioners, and states that he does not consider the notification of his predecessor as valid, that this is a new office, order of things, and that by right he was *the* register, and that he would act as such. He said he had *duly qualified, but had not re-qualified.* Good, says the *King*, I agree with you. But, says the Chairman, Mr. Rossafy did not obey the notice of Mr. Galloway to appear, on the ground that he, Mr. G., had no right to give such notification. "You are right, by G—. Them are my sentiments," said the *King* again, and rocked himself stupidly in a chair. Mr. R. arose with DIGNITY, and made a speech, not one word of which was understood, except that he knew the law, that he was not planting his foot in darkness. "I'll support you," said the *King*. Mr. R., began the Chairman, has produced no bonds. Mr. G. is the register until he is properly, that is, by law, relieved. "Good," hicoughed King Pentheus, "the Chair is right. I side with the Chair." This squabble about the register of deeds was not settled till this morning. Mr. G. is still acting in the capacity of register. Mr. R. got twenty days more grace. We thought at first that the office was declared vacant. *The happy man*, King of "rot-gut," rubbed his hands right gleefully, so glad was he to have at last placed a final quietus on his decision. Mr. R. is one of those troublesome bodies that no one knows much about, that much is very *little*, and that little is not very good. The board will get rid of him if it can, and the riddance will be most happy. When it was decided that he could not enter upon the duty of register, he nevertheless took the seat at the table, took up the pen, and offered it to be touched for the ⋈ of some negroes who had come forward to sign the bond of the negro coroner. He was requested to leave, which he did with the extremest nonchalance—sticking a black pipe in his mouth, and a hat on his head. The negro was quite reverend looking ; had flowing white *locks*, but had no hair on the top of his head where the wool ought to grow. They say his bond is not worth ten cents. The Commissioners say that the office is of little importance ! No sheriff has died in their knowledge, and they think that the sheriff will not die within the next two years ! ! Crushing conclusion. The sheriff elect came up yesterday to qualify. He offered for his bond the names of some men in Wilmington who are entirely unknown to us. A Major Schenck, and a Mann ; also, a negro, the jail-keeper. He was rejected, and a young man named Swain, of this neighborhood, was appointed in his stead. The new sheriff was sworn in this morning. Every one seems pleased with the selection. The surveyor is not satisfied with his office because it does not pay enough. Very true, said another of the Commissioners, who has not been yet described, the land here is not worth anything. He thought he had uttered a smart speech and grinned, as Artemus Ward would express it, muchly. This member is *giraffe* in height, in everything else I think he resembles that bird called the gier-eagle, mentioned in the book of Leviticus. XI—18 :

"And the swan, and the pelican, and the gier-eagle."

He voted two rooms to be put in proper order, with furniture, &c., for the use of the Clerk of the Superior Court. The thing was in fact settled. He demurred. He objected. He withdrew his vote. One room would do. Thus ended the farce.—The members were all sober this morning, owing to the threat of the Chairman made yesterday : that if any of them would appear there again drunk, he would be heavily fined. O, times ! O, manners ! This is not the picture of Brunswick only, it is the sad light of every county where Radicalism has a foothold. If this state continues, better at once that society fall, and disorder live forever.

OUI DIRE.

Second Congressional District.

On the 13th August, 1868, at Raleigh, the delegates to the State Convention of the Democratic party, representing the counties in the Second Congressional District, held a Convention to nominate an Elector for President and Vice-President for said district.

On motion of the Egecombe delegation, William G. Morrisey, Esq., of Wayne, was chosen President.

On motion of the Wayne delegation, E. A. Wright, of Wayne, and George W. Whitbfield, of Wilson, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of the Pitt delegation, a roll of the counties composing said district was called, and all found fully represented save the county of Green.

On motion of the Pitt and Wayne delegations, the Convention decided to allow each county, in the choice of nominee for Elector, the number of votes equal to the number of members in the lower House of the General Assembly.

Nominations being in order, Maj. John Hughes, of Craven, was put in nomination by the Wayne delegation, and Maj, John W. Dunham by the Wilson delegation.

A ballot being ordered, Maj. Hughes received the votes of the following counties : Carteret 1, Craven 3, Onslow 1, Wayne 2, Duplin 2, Edgecombe 2, Pitt 2, and Lenoir 1 ; and Maj. Dunham the following ; Wilson 1. Maj. Hughes, having received a majority of the ballots, was declared nominated ; whereupon, on motion of the Wilson delegation, the nomination of Maj. Hughes was made unanimous.

Maj. Huges, being present, accepted the nomination in an appropriate and touching speech.

On motion of the Wayne delegation the following sub-electors were appointed for each county in the District :

CARTERET.—John M Perry, W T R Bell, Dr Sam'l Leffers, Elijah S Bell.

CRAVEN.—Henry R Bryan, F C Roberts, Henry Tolson, R M McCotter.

ONSLOW.—John M Shackelford, Jas G Scott, Jerry W Spicer, Col E W Fonville.

LENOIR.—Wm Pope, A Munroe, H F Granger.

GREEN.—Titus Carr, Jr, W A Darden, Jas P Speight, Dr Frank Rountree.

EDGECOMBE.—B H Bunn, Fred Phillips, Dr J T Bellamy, Wm B Sharpe.

PITT.—Col E C Yellowly, Robert Joyner, Henry Shepperd, Geo W Johnston.

WILSON.—Geo W Whitfield, H F Murray, Jas E Shepperd, S T Browne.

WAYNE.—Swift Galloway, Council S Wooten, G C Garris, Dr Daniel E Smith.

DUPLIN—J D Stanford, W A Allen, T S Kenan, J B Kelly.

JONES.—Cyrus Foscue, Furney Simmons, Cyrus Browne, Lafayette Frank.

On motion of the Carteret delegation, the proceedings of this Convention were ordered to be published in the Raleigh Sentinel and Wilmington Journal, with the request that the papers of the District, favorable to the cause, copy the same.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President and Secretaries. The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

WM. G. MORRISEY, President.

GEO. W. WHITFIELD, } Secretaries.
E. A. WRIGHT, }

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY,

We have omitted our usual reports of the proceedings of the Legislature from the 13th to the 16th. Below, however, will be found a statement of all that was actually accomplished, of any importance.

In the Senate on the 13th inst., the only business of importance was the defeat of the Penitentiary bill by a tie vote, the Speaker voting in the negative.

In the House, the bill against horse or mule stealing, imposing a penalty of imprisonment for life or for twenty years, at the discretion of the Judge, passed its several readings.

In the Senate on the 14th, nothing of interest was transacted except the passage of the bill amending the charter of the Chatham Railroad, and the adoption of the House resolution, which fixes the adjournment on the 24th inst., instead of the 17th, as heretofore agreed upon.

In the House, the Senate substitute for the Special Militia Bill was concurred in, so that this infamous Bill is now a law.—Messrs. Durham and Argo, Democrats, and Sinclair, Republican, ably but fruitlessly opposed it. In this connection we refer to the resolution adopted by the Democratic Convention upon this subject.

SENATE, Aug. 15th.—An appropriation of $5,000 was voted for furnishing the Governor's mansion—yeas 24, nays 12. A bill for the protection of Mechanics, was laid on the table. Sundry bills received their first and second reading. The bill authorizing the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad Company to extend their road into North Carolina, passed its third reading under suspension of the rules. Mr. Osborne presented a protest against the extra appropriation of $2,000,000 to the Chatham Railroad Company, setting forth its unconstitutionality, &c., which protest was spread upon the Journals, and is signed by Messrs. J. W. Osborne, C. H. Brogden, J. W. Purdie, T. M. Shoffner, Joshua Barnes, J. M. Lindsay, C. Melchor, C. C. Winstead, P. A. Wilson, W. M. Robbins, W. H. S. Sweet and Moore of Yancy.

IN THE HOUSE—A bill was passed increasing Constables bonds from $1,000 to $2,000—the bill defining the duties of Superior Court Clerks passed its third reading. The bill for the support of the Insane Asylum, passed its several readings and was sent to the Senate. Also the bill to punish Sheriffs for malfeasance in office. The bill making language likely to lead to a breach of the peace punishable, was laid on the table.

Senate—Aug. 16th.—Mr. Love made a personal explanation relative to an anomalous scribble in the Asheville *Pioneer*. A bill repealing an act of '61, concerning tax collectors passed its third reading. The bill appropriating $8,000 to defray the expenses of the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind Asylum until the 1st of January next, passed its third reading. The bill to punish conspiracy, insurrection, sedition and rebellion was amended and passed by a vote 28 yeas to 6 nays. The Commissioner appointed to investigate the alleged Caswell county election fraud made a report which, without being read, was referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The bill providing for the employment of convicts in the erection of a Penitentiary was amended by the appointment of a committee to select a site, and report at the next session of the Legislature, passed its third reading.

IN THE HOUSE—An additional clerk was authorized to be employed. A bill to incorporate the Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company, passed its several readings. The bill to amend the act to incorporate the Greenville and French Broad R. R. Co., so as to make Asheville the terminus, passed its third and final reading. The bill relating to the employment of convicts passed its several readings.—The bill providing for an issue of new bonds for old ones was postponed. Senate bill providing for funding the matured interest on the public debt, was amended and passed its third reading. The bill to protect persons selling liquor under U. S. license, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

NEW COTTON.—A fully opened boll of cotton from the plantation of Mr. G. Boney, Duplin Cross Roads, was left at our office yesterday. The quality and staple of the article were very superior. We are glad to learn that the prospects in this locality are good.

ATTENTION is called to the correction of an error which happened in the publication of the advertisement last week of the Lillington Masonic Academy. The terms should read *four* weeks, as printed to-day.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—The Release of Tolar, Powers and Watkins Ordered by the President, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20—Noon.

The President has ordered the release of Tolar, Powers and Watkins, sentenced to death by a Military Commission at Raleigh, N. C., for the alleged killing of a negro guilty of rape, which sentence was commuted to fifteen years imprisonment by General Canby.

Markets.

NEW YORK, August 20—Noon.

Stocks very easy at 45¼. Gold 144. Money active at 4@5 ℘ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange unchanged. Bonds—old issue, 113½ ; new, 107¼. North Carolina Sixes, old, 71½ ; new, 71¼. Virginia Sixes, new, 52¼. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupons, 64½ ; new, 63¼.

Flour 10@20 cents lower. Wheat favors buyers. Corn active and 1 cent better. Mess Pork dull—quoted at $28 62½. Lard dull—steam rendered 18¾@18⅞ cents. Cotton is a shade lower—middling 29½@30 cents. Spirits Turpentine firm at 44½@45 cents ℘ gallon. Rosin steady—strained common $2 90 ℘ bbl.

LILLINGTON MASONIC ACADEMY.

MALE AND FEMALE.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on MONDAY, 24th inst., at the following rates : Term of 4 weeks, $2 00 ; contingent expenses will be added. Deductions will be made only for sickness protracted two consecutive weeks.

A. J. McINTYRE, Principal.

aug 21 28—1t*

STATESVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THE STATESVILLE Female College will be resumed the 1st Monday of September next.

Terms for first session of sixteen weeks, one-half in advance :

Board, Room, Fuel, per month	$15 00
Washing	2 00
Tuition in Academic Dep't per session	15 00
Collegiate Department	20 00
Music	18 00
Use of Piano	3 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	8 00
Drawing and Painting, each	10 00

Books at publishers' rates.

For further information, apply to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.

E. F. ROCKWELL, President.

aug 7 266—d3t-w4t

COTTON GINS,

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEING AGENTS FOR Manufaturers, are prepared to fill promptly orders for the well known

GEORGIA GIN,

of any size desired, at lowest prices, and on most favorable terms.

These GINS are well known throughout the cotton districts, and have never failed to *give entire satisfaction.*

Manufacturers GUARANTEE every Gin sold.—All sizes, from 30 to 50 Saws, now on hand and supplied at short notice by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

aug 19 276-3taw-W,F,S—&w-28-1m

RICHMOND COUNTY!

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR CLUB.

SPRING HILL, RICHMOND COUNTY, August 9th, 1868.

AT A MEETING HELD AT SPRING HILL, Richmond County, on Friday, 7th instant, Maj. John McNeil was called to the Chair, when the meeting proceeded to organize a Democratic Club and elect officers. Mr. John Johnson was chosen as President ; John McKay, Vice-President, and B. L. McLaughlin, Secretary.

On motion, a meeting was called on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, to ratify the nominations of Seymour and Blair, appoint Committees, and open lists of members, &c.

It is earnestly requested that all persons who have the interest of the country at heart will attend. We must carry the election. If it is lost all is lost. Come forward on the 22d and join in the great work.

aug 11 268-6td&w

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Article	Price
BEESWAX, ℔	38 @ 40
BEEF CATTLE, ℘ 100 lbs.	6 00 @ 8 00
BRICKS, ℘ M.	10 00 @15 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each. 2nd hand	2 30 @ 2 75
New	3 00 @ 3 50
CANDLES, ℘ lb., Tallow	18 @ 20
Adamantine	21 @ 22
Sperm	50 @ 55
COFFEE, ℘ lb., Java	38 @ 40
Laguayra	26 @ 28
Rio	21 @ 24
St. Domingo	25 @ 28
COTTON, ℘ lb., Ord. to Mid'g	24 @ 26
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 27
COTTON BAGGING, Gunny, ℘ yd	00 @ 24
Dundee	26 @ 28
Rope, ℘ lb.	7 @ 12
CORN MEAL, ℘ bushel	1 60 @ 1 65
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℘ yard	13 @ 18
Yarn, ℘ 5 lb	0 00 @ 2 00
FEATHERS, ℘ lb.	65 @ 75
FISH, ℘ bbl., Mackerel, No. 1	22 00 @25 00
No. 2	20 00 @22 00
No. 3	15 00 @16 00
Mullets	8 00 @ 9 00
Herring, East	0 00 @ 0 00
N.C.roe,	0 00 @ 0 00
do cut,	8 50 @ 9 00
do gross,	0 00 @ 7 00
Dry Cod, ℘ lb	9 @ 10
FLOUR, ℘ bbl., Northern Family	10 50 @16 00
Superfine.	8 50 @9 00
Fine	7 00 @ 8 00
NORTH CAROLINA, Family	12 00 @12 50
Superfine	11 00 @11 50
GLUE, ℘ lb.	20 @ 24
GUNNY BAGS	30 @ 32
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton.	90 00 @100 00
GRAIN, ℘ bushel, Corn	1 40 @ 1 45
Oats	00 @ 1 00
Peas, Cow.	1 50@ 1 55
Rice, rough	2 50 @ 2 75
Carolina,	11@ 12
HIDES, ℘ lb., Green	9 @ 9½
Dry	12½@ 15
HAY, ℘ 100 lbs., Eastern	1 00 @ 1 15
Northern	0 80 @ 1 00
IRON, ℘ lb., English, ass'd	8 @ 10
American, ref.	0 @ 10
American, sheer	9 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12
Hoop, ℘ ton.	140 00@145 00
LIQUORS, ℘ gal., (dom.) Whiskey,	1 75 @ 2 25
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds.	15 00 @17 00
Wide do	12 00 @14 00
Scantling	10 00 @12 00
LIME, ℘ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
From store	1 50 @ 1 60
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon, Cuba, hhds	45 @ 47½
do bbls	50 @ 52½
Sugar house,	0 @ 40
do bbls	00 @ 43
Syrup, bbls	60 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ℘ 280 lbs. New Virgin	0 0 @ 2 65
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 65
Hard	0 00 @ 1 50
Tar, ℘ bbl.	0 00 @ 3 25
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @ 3 50
Pitch, City	3 00 @ 3 25
Rosin, pale	5 00 @ 5 50
do No. 1	2 75 @ 4 00
do No. 2	2 10 @ 2 15
do No. 3	0 00 @ 2 00
Spirits Turpentine, ℘ gal	40 @ 40½
NAILS, ℘ lb., Cut	5 75 @ 6 00
OILS, ℘ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
Kerosene	42 @ 48
PEA NUTS,	2 75 @ 3 00
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	0 00 @ 0 00
Irish, ℘ bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
PROVISIONS, ℘ lb., N. C. Bacon. Hams	22 @ 23
Middlings	20 @ 21
Shoulders	18 @ 19
Hog round	20 @ 21
Western Bacon. Hams	20 @ 22
Middlings	18 @ 19
Shoulders	15½@ 16
Lard, N. C.	20 @ 21
do North'rn	16 @ 20
Butter, N. C.	30 @ 35
do North'rn	35 @ 40
Cheese	15 @ 18
PORK, Northern, ℘ bbl. City Mess	00 00 @32 00
Thin "	29 00 @30 00
Prime,	28 00 @29 00
Rump	00 00 @00 00
SALT, Alum, bush.	0 50 @ 60
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo	1 80 @ 2 00
from store	2 20 @ 2 25
American	1 80 @ 1 90
SUGAR, ℘ lb., Cuba	13½@ 14
Porto Rico	14½@ 15
C.	15½@ 16½
B.	16½@ 17
A.	00 @ 17½
Crushed	00 @ 18
SOAP, ℘ lb. Northern,	7 @ 11
Wilmington, Ext. Family,	10½@ 11
Family	10 @ 10
Chemical,	9½@ 10
Pale	7½@ 8
SHINGLES, ℘ M., Contract	4 00 @ 5 00
Common	3 00 @ 3 50
STAVES, ℘ M., W. O. bbl	00 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
TIMBER, ℘ M., Shipping.	12 00 @14 50
Mill, prime	11 00@11 50
Mill Fair.	9 00 @ 10 00
Mill, inferior to ord.	6 50 @ 7 50
TALLOW, lb.	10 @ 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

August 20, 1868.

TURPENTINE.—The market ruled without change during the early part of the week, but on Monday there was a dull feeling manifest, and the price declined 15 cents, with sales at $2 60@$2 65 for soft, ℘ 280 lbs.—closing at highest figure, at which it is now steady, with a moderate enquiry for shipping and distilling purposes. The price of hard is unchanged, only scattering lots coming in, which are generally taken at $1 50. The arrivals for the week are 2,631 bbls., which sold as follows :

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	725	$2 80	$1 50
Saturday	205	2 80	1 50
Tuesday	1,051	2 60@2 65	
Wednesday	650	2 65	1 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market for this article opened on Friday last with less activity than previously noted, and at the close there was a shade decline on former quotations—the sales up to Tuesday ruling at 41@41½ cents, as to quality of packages. The unfavorable tenor of advices from abroad on Wednesday had a depressing effect on the market here, and at the close of the day's sales prices were 1@1½ cent lower—closing at 40@40½ cents. No sales reported this morning; factors generally are holding at 40½ cents for country packages, and buyers offering 40 cents. The week's transactions foot up only 1,672 bbls., as follows :

Friday.	91 bbls. at	41 cents ℘ gallon.
Do..	249 "	41½ " " "
Do....	34 "	42 " " "
Saturday	12 "	41½ " " "
Do	250 "	41 " " "
Monday.	300 "	41@41½ " " "
Tuesday	303 "	41 " " "
Do....	20 "	41½ " " "
Wedns'y	150 "	41½ " " "
Do....	241 "	40½ " " "
Do.....	22 "	40 " " "

ROSIN—Since the close of our review on Thursday last the market generally has ruled quiet, and prices of the lower grades have declined 5@10 cents, closing, however, rather more steady, but with no indications of an advance. For other qualities, there has been a moderate demand, and prices are without change, but owing to the absence of stock the sales have been limited. Buyers are not anxious to operate to any extent at present owing to the scarcity of ship room, and we therefore report the market as closing quiet but steady at figures given below. The sales are 5,754 bbls., as follows : Friday, 1,534 bbls. at $2 05@$2 10 for strained, and $2 15@$2 20 for No. 2 ; Saturday. 38 bbls. at $3 65 for No. 1 ; Monday, 990 bbls. at $2 for strained, $2 15 for No. 2, and $2 50, $3@$3 75 for No. 1 ; Tuesday, 1,654 bbls. at $2 for strained, $2 15 for No. 2, $3, $3 50@$4 for No. 1, and $5 50 for Pale ; Wednesday, 1,538 bbls. at $2 for strained, $2 10 for No. 2, and $2 10 for mixed lots of strained and No. 2, delivered on shipboard ; Thursday, 150 bbls. at $2 50@$3 for No. 1—all ℘ 280 lbs.

TAR—Has been in fair shipping enquiry since our last, and shows an advance of 25 cents on previous quotation. Receipts meagre, and the sales for the week are only 491 bbls. at $3 25 ℘ bbl.

BARRELS.—The market for empty spirit barrels rules about the same as reported for the past two weeks. There is a full stock remaining in first hands, and scarcely any demand exists. Small sales from wharf and store at the following figures : Second hand, $2 25@$2 40 for lots as they run, and $2 75 for selected ;—new $2 75@$3 for country, and $3@$3 50 for N. Y. and city make, as in quality.

BEESWAX—Is in demand, and only small lots coming to market. Sells at 38@40 cents ℘ lb.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—Continue to be in moderate stock, and there is only a light demand from butchers. We quote small sales on the hoof at 6@8 cents ℘ lb. for beeves, and $2@$2 50 each for sheep, as in quality.

CORN MEAL.—Market moderately supplied, and we quote as selling from the mills at $1 60@$1 65 ℘ bushel.

COTTON.—No stock. Only one small sale for the week at 24 cents for ordinary.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for cotton are selling from store as follows : Arrow 8 cents ; Sweet's Buckle 8 cents ; Wailey's Buckle 8½ cents ; Beard's Buckle and Lock 8½ cents ℘ lb.

EGGS—Are scarce, and in better enquiry. Sell at 20 cents ℘ dozen, by the quantity.

FERTILIZERS—Continue to be in limited enquiry, and only a limited stock of all descriptions on market. Sells from store as follows : Peruvian Guano, $90@$100 ; Pacific do. $70@$75 ; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70 ; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $65 ; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60 ; Zell's Superphosphate of Lime, $65 ; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, $65 ; Rhodes' Standard Manure, $65@$70 ; Woolston's Phosphate of Lime, $65 ; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60 ; Lister Bros Superphosphate of Lime $65 ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR.—There has been nothing of consequence done in this article. The market is fully supplied with Northern brands, and only a retail enquiry. Several lots of State brands have been received, but we hear of no sales except in the small way.—We refer to our table for quotations from store, in quantities to suit.

GRAIN.—The CORN market has ruled quite firm during the week just closed, and prices are without change. The receipts are 18 to 20,000 bushels, the bulk of which has gone into store. We quote the sales of 1,000 bushels from wharf at $1 45 ℘ bushel, bags included. There is a fair supply in dealers' hands, and we quote a fair business doing from store at $1 40 for mixed and $1 45@$1 50 for white, as in quality.——OATS—Are scarce and in moderate request. Only one small lot received, which has gone into store, and retailing at $1 ℘ bushel.——PEAS—Are in light stock, but sufficient to supply the demand which exists at present. We quote by the quantity at $1 50@$1 55 ℘ bushel for Cow.——RICE.—Clean is in light stock, and sells by the package at 11@12 cents ℘ lb. for Carolina, as in quality.

HAY—We have nothing new to report in this article. Market very well supplied, and demand light. Only about 100 bales Northern received for the week and sold at 75 cents ℘ 100 lbs.

LIME—Supply good, and only a local demand. Small sales from store at $1 40@$1 50 ℘ cask.

LUMBER—Is without change in price, and not much doing at present for the want of vessels.—Sells as follows :

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment	Cuba cargoes,	$00 00 @ 20 00
" "	Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 20 00
Full cargoes wide Boards		22 00 @ 24 00
" " flooring boards, rough		22 00 @ 22 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications,		24 00 @ 25 00
Deals, 3 by,9		22 00 @ 23 00
Prime River Flooring,		15 00 @ 18 00

MOLASSES—The enquiry for all descriptions is very light, and the market is pretty well supplied. We refer to our table for quotations.

PEA NUTS—One or two small parcels received, and found sale at $ ℘ bushel.

POULTRY Is in better supply, and rather dull of sale. We quote live chickens at 20@30 cents, and grown fowls at 33@35 cents each.

PROVISIONS—For North Carolina cured BACON the market rules very firm, and in the absence of receipts worthy of note the stock has become nearly worked off. There is a brisk enquiry for retailing purposes, and parcels find quick sale upon receipt. One or two small lots brought in and sold at 21@22 cents for hog round, and 22@24 cents ℘ lb for hams—highest figures being paid for a choice article. Western is in moderate supply, and sells from store at 16@16½ cents for shoulders, 18@19 cents for sides and 20@22 cents ℘ lb. for hams.——LARD.—Northern continues to be in moderate supply, and we quote only a retail enquiry, with small sales from store at prices ranging from 17 to 21 cents ℘ lb. as in quality.——PORK—Is unchanged in price, and Northern is in fair supply. Sells from store at quotations given in table.

SALT.—The market is very well supplied at present, a few lots having been received during the week, and a light demand exists. We hear of sales in the small way from store at $1 90@$2 for American, and $2 20@$2 25 ℘ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES.—Little or no demand, except for building purposes, and the sales are confined to small boat loads at $3@$3 50 for Common, and $4@$5 50 ℘ M. for Contract.

TIMBER—Continues to arrive sparingly by river, and prime quality is in fair request for mill purposes, while common and inferior is dull of sale even at reduced rates. Only two or three rafts brought to market, and sold at quotations given in table. A few lots have been received ℘ railroad, and readily sold at $12@$14 ℘ M. for extra.

WOOD—Arrives slowly, and sells by the quantity at $2 75@$3 for pine and ash, $3 25@$3 50 for oak, and $3 50@$4 ℘ cord for lightwood.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports rule quite steady. Several vessels have arrived during the week, and about all have been taken up at rates quoted in our table. Receipts of country produce are moderate, and there is some enquiry for vessels.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 80	$ 00 @ $ 70
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 80	00 @ 70
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 95
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 75	00 @ 65
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ¼	@ ½
Cotton Goods,...per bale.	1 25 @ 1 50	00 @ 1 00
Flaxseed,...per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 12½	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 65	0 00 @ 60
Tar, "	0 00 @ 65	0 00 @ 60
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 90
Rosin, "	0 65 @ 65	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ⅜	00 @ ¼
Cotton Goods....per bale.	1 25 @ 1 50	0 00 @ 1 00
Pea Nuts,	00 @ 12½	00 @ 12
Lumber	8 00 @ 9 00	8 00 @ 9 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 50
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 80	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	0 60 @ 50	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ½	00 @ ¼
Pea Nuts,...per bush.	00 @ 12½	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 80
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 80
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 80
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	@ ¼
Pea Nuts,...per bush.	00 @ 00	@ 12

DIED.

At the residence of her father, Dr. E. H. Goelet, in Wayne county, on Thursday, the 13th instant, Miss ELIZA M. GOELET, aged 22 years.

Seldom has any event cast a greater gloom over this community, and seldom has any community suffered a severer loss. Ardent in her impulses, devoted in her attachments, generous and unsophisticated in her nature, bright as the sunbeam, joycus as the note of the lark at noon, and pure as the zephyr at eve'n. She was the idol of society, and the dear ones at home, the very light of their eyes, and the joy of their hearts. It is difficult to realize that one whom we so lately saw full of life and gladness, mingling in the festive throng, and rejoicing "in the very ecstacy of being," should so soon be snatched away from the scenes of earth forever. And when we gazed upon her, lying peacefully upon the couch of death, and saw the placid smile that had settled on her features, we almost fancied that she merely slumbered ; and that when her sweet dream was ended she would awake to gladden us once more. Alas! vain thought ! But though forever lost to us here, let us console ourselves with the certain belief that she has been called to the life of eternal bliss, in that better land, where sickness and suffering are unknown, and where death dare not enter.

"Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven."

S—.

Star, and Richmond papers please copy.

In this city on the 17th instant, BEULAH REGAN, youngest daughter of J W and V. L. Thompson, aged 5 years, 3 months and 20 days.

In this city on Monday night, 17th inst., Mr. JOHN BREMER, a native of Hanover Germany, but for the last eight years a resident of Wilmington, aged 33 years, 10 months and 28 days.

At his father's residence in this city, on the 19th inst , JAMES HENRY, son of John C. and Amanda Millis, aged about 12 years.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

FACULTY.

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Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry, C. U. SHEPARD, M. D , LLD.
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Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology, MIDDLETON MICHEL, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, GEO. E. TRESCOTT, M. D.
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Clinical Lectures at the City Hospitals, by the regular Professors, to which the Students are admitted free of charge.

Expenses for the Course :—Matriculation Fee (paid once), $5 ; entire course of Lectures, $105 ; tickets for Dissection, $10 Graduation Fee, $30.

Good board can be obtained from $5 to $10 per week.

The Lectures in this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d November, 1868, and continue until the 1st Saturday in March, 1869.

For further information address F. M. Robertson, M. D. Dean of the Faculty, Charleston, S. C.

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MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

SESSION OF 1868-'69.

THE NEXT ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on the *FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER* and continue until the

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The facilities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy are ample.

Clinical instruction at the Howard's Grove Hospital, the City Alms-houses, and the College Infirmary, presenting in the aggregate a large field for the practical study of disease.

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A liberal credit for the amount of the Professors' fees to students presenting proper evidence of inability to make present payment, and of capacity and good character.

For further information or a copy of the circular, address L. S. JOYNES, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, August 1, 1868.

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ALL KINDS OF

JOB WORK NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

ALL KINDS OF

JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

The Union League.

A correspondent gives us some pleasing intelligence from Bentonsville, in this State. He says that the Union League at that place, which has been one of the most successful and well organized Leagues in the State, is now rent with dissensions and by the withdrawal from it of the white men who had been cajoled into its ranks. Every one of them have left it and are now declaring openly their determination to vote for Seymour and Blair next November. They say that Holden has betrayed them by placing negroes in office, regardless of qualification, and that as he is the head of the party in this State they can no longer believe what their quondam Radical allies tell them.

The negroes themselves are also beginning to find out some portions of the truth and many of them have deserted the Radical party, and do not hesitate to declare that they will vote for those next fall to whom they are allied in one community of interest.

Awaking.

From every portion of our yet good old State, from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, come glad tidings of the enthusiastic labors of the North Carolina Democracy. From the seashore to the mountains, and from the rivers to the sea, the names of SEYMOUR and BLAIR are borne aloft by the hardy men of the land. Meetings are being held and clubs formed in every county, and in every precinct of every county in the entire State. One mind, in the pursuit of one object, seems to be animated with the determination to succeed, and succeed we will, so sure as the sun shall rise on the eventful day, if the ballot boxes are not surrounded with bayonets in the hands of Radical hirelings.

Keep it up, friends, and let the good work go on bravely and gloriously, until the children of the land shall be able once more to breathe in freedom and purity.

The New Tyranny.

The iniquity has at length been accomplished, and the ignorant body of men, ycleped the North Carolina Legislature, under the leadership of their owners and masters, Holden, Pool, Abbott & Co., have at length, in the face of all constitutional law and justice, passed an infamous Police Bill.

If the object of an army in time of war is to win a peace, surely when a country is quiet and without a foe within its borders, the imposition of an army on the people of that country can mean nothing less than war; and the passage of this infamous bill can be construed into nothing less than a declaration of war by those who now hold the balance of power in the State. It will prove the battle of the strong against the weak—the many against the few—and is, thus far, the last of those desperate measures to which the unscrupulous leaders of the Radical party in this State have resorted for the perpetuation of their usurped power.

It is for the people of North Carolina themselves to say whether they will remain the vassals of a worse than Brownlow, or whether they will arouse in their might and enter their protest at the ballot-box against it. That ballot-box will next November hold the record of ourselves as freemen, or it will dig the grave of all that is left of the virtue and worth and purity of our constitutional freedom.

This bill places more power in the hands of Holden than is possessed by any other man on the entire range of the Atlantic coast. Already has an ignorant Legislature granted him more than enough—more than it is safe to trust into the hands of any Republican officer of a Republican country; this bill gives him more power than was ever held by a Dictator of Ancient Rome—an office, the highest in the gift of the people, and one which was only resorted to in times of extreme danger to the State. Even were there such a necessity now existing with us (which God knows is not), W. W. Holden is the last man in North Carolina to whom such unlimited power should be delegated. He is a man who reasons only by his prejudices, favors only by his fears, and an outcast himself from the esteem of all honest and virtuous men, his hatred is for those whose virtue he envies, and whose honesty is to him a living reproach.

Such is the man to whom a miserable partisan Legislature has sold the good people of North Carolina—first binding and then casting them into the shambles. Let us refer to the bond by which it has been effected, and which shall remain to all future ages a tarnish on the escutcheon of our State.

This infamous measure passed its third and last reading in the Senate on Wednesday, and was sent to the House for concurrence, which concurrence was doubtless ready for the bill on its arrival there. The main features of this bill are said to be not quite so offensive as were those of the former one, for which this is a substitute—although it is undeniably both *unconstitutional* in letter and tyrannical in spirit, and in reality also. It is unconstitutional inasmuch as its makes a distinction in regard to color, which is forbidden by the new Constitution of the State, and because it is in direct violation of one of the provisions of the national instrument. It is a tyranny and an outrage, inasmuch as it places in Governor Holden's hands the appointment of every officer of the force, from the General commanding down to the lowest commissioned officer, while it was formerly left with the companies and regiments to perfect their own organization.

As will be seen by the legislative proceedings we publish to-day, strenuous efforts on the part of some of the more intelligent members of the Senate were made in opposition to the bill, but it was useless; the fiat had gone forth from the Executive mansion, and the will of Holden, counterwilled and seconded by his aids in iniquitous partnership, had declared that the measure must pass. And so, with an indecent haste, the grave was dug; honor, decency and all regard for position and right were hurled therein; the hole was filled up, the earth was leveled over and war was declared.

Mr. Wilson, of Forsyth, endeavored to insert a modification of one of its objectionable features, and to this end proposed the following amendment to section 5:

"All division and brigade commanders shall be appointed by the Governor, field officers of regiments shall be elected by the commissioned officers of the Companies comprising each regiment respectively, and the officers of each Company shall be elected by the rank and file of each Company.

Which motion, reasonable as it was, and one, too, strictly in accordance with the former militia laws of the State, was lost by a vote of 28 to 10.

Several other amendments were proposed with the view of modifying some of the harsher features of the bill, but they were in every case met with a rebuff. Mr. Osborn, for instance, wished to amend so as to limit the provisions of the bill to a six months existence, but the amendment did not prevail.

Mr. Robbins offered an amendment to the 22d section, forbidding any organized body of the detailed militia from being allowed to approach within one quarter of a mile of the polls during an election, unless in case of an actual riot.

This attempt was also a futile one, and the friends of liberty were forced to lie supine, and see the ignorant majority prevail with their outrage.

In the absence of the bill itself, some idea may be obtained from the above defeated amendments of the general tenor and character of the measure, and the people of North Carolina, both Democrat and Radical alike, can easily see how those who should be the conservators of the liberties of the people, have yielded to the demands of a demagogue who seeks to undermine them, and who will receive from it more power than is now vested in the hands of the Emperor of France. And this is a Republican country; ours is a Republican government, and we are a Republican people. So, indeed, are we told, and are bidden by our masters to bow down to the yoke, and as we pass under it to praise the virtue and forbearance of our conquerors.

A Republican country, a Republican government, and a Republican people, forsooth! A fable, all a fable. There never was a country where less of true liberty was known, in reality, than there is now in North Carolina; there never was a more unprincipled man in private, and a more despicable tyrant in public, than is W. W. Holden, and there never has been, is not now, and never will be, a baser set of Radical drivers at home, and tools and time-servers abroad, than are the originators of this bill, *et id omne genus.*

Carpet-Baggers.

If there is one term which can make even the hardest of a hard Radical wince, it is the term *carpet-bagger*. They do not like it, and as rapidly as the lash is applied to their dirty shoulders, they twist and turn under the torture of its infliction.—They at first endeavored to disown it; then to shake it off, and more lately to fasten it upon decent white men; but such efforts always proved abortive. It has been reserved for one of the latest importations to give the signal for its adoption by his party as a legitimate name; to teach his miserable confreres the virtue of a necessity.

This carpet-bagger, by name Paige, and by occupation editor of that infamous sheet, the *Standard*, has found a new derivation for the word. Not satisfied with its more modern application, he has gone back to the commencement of the Christian era, and with a seriousness of language which does not palliate the sacrilege of his thoughts, has claimed that (we quote from him)

> The fishermen of Galilee who gathered aro und the Saviour of the world; who with their Master were the despised and rejected of men; who were driven from house and home; who were burnt at the stake; who suffered every ignominy in life and died the most ignominious deaths, were all "Carpet Baggers."
>
> The glorious faces in every Cathedral from Rome to China; the martyrs who hang above the altars, upon whose features the genius of all the artists of ancient and modern times labored with all its skill; the men to commemorate whose names special days have been set apart for religious worship; the saints in all the calendars; the inspired writers of the best music, the best poetry, the best songs, were all "Carpet Baggers."

This is Mr. Paige's version of the origin of the "carpet-bag" faction. We think that, if so disposed, he could have gone further into the records of the past and could still have found carpet-baggers, and that, too, without stretching his imagination more than he has already done. He should have gone back to the time "ere yet the world was," in search of the author and progenitor of his race. Milton speaks of this individual and tells us that he was once an angel in heaven, but that, having endeavored to overthrow the organic laws of the Universe, and having failed in an attempt to impeach the Author of all things, he endeavored to annul the constitution of the country, and that, having failed, he himself was in turn overthrown, and having been driven from the battlements of Heaven, fell for nine days and nights, until he at length reached the bottomless pit, which, being filled with fire and brimstone, was not such a bad thing for a "carpet-bagger," after all.

We next hear of him, doubtless carpet-bag in hand, in search of a new world which he understood had been lately created, which world he at length finds, where, in the shape of a serpent (a favorite guise of the carpet-bagger, by the way), he enters where sin had never touched before, beguiled the woman, and mankind fell.

From that time until the present, the carpet-bagger has been known at all times and in all quarters of the world, particularly in those places where war and misery reigned; where there were widows and orphans to be oppressed, old men to be enslaved, or money and goods to be stolen. In some ages his appearance has been of a more moderate type than in that of others, but in this, his worst traits, engendered by the misfortunes of our people, have broken out into an alarming malignity. He assumes with us both the serpent's and the ass' shape, the two best prototypes of which are to be found combined in the newly fledged editor of the *Standard*.

THE VETO by Governor Smith, of Alabama, of the bill authorizing the Legislature, instead of the people, to cast the vote for Presidential electors in that State, is highly commended by the most respectable journals of the North and West. Even the New York *Herald*, in commenting upon the matter, says: "It is deplorable to see the Legislative action of any of the Southern States at this important crisis befooled by such nonsense as these republican members were permitted to introduce. The revolutionary and unconstitutional measure of taking from the people the right to vote for President and transferring that right to a packed Legislature, was very properly vetoed by Governor Smith, who, although he is himself a republican, is wise enough to observe the danger which such a course would surely bring upon the whole country."

SPECIAL RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE

The Convention and its Proceedings—The Delegates within and without the Hall.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 13.

Dear Journal:—Raleigh is perfectly ablaze with enthusiasm, and that, too, of the right kind.

Our Wilmington delegation met with the most flattering and gratifying reception along the whole route. The journey was, as it were, one complete and continued ovation. On our arrival in this city we were handsomely met and as handsomely welcomed. The reputation of the "City of Oaks" for hospitality has gained fresh laurels in our estimation.

The Convention was appointed to meet at 10 o'clock. Before this hour, under the kind escort of a friend, your humble servant was privileged in examining Tucker Hall in which the sessions of the body were to be held. Its commodious interior presented an inviting aspect, and as we entered and gazed upon the stage and galleries upon either side, admiration was instantly and most forcibly appealed to. It need not have been told that the fair ladies of Raleigh had been at work here. The tasteful decorations with which the Hall was ornamented and beautified at once bore mute testimony to the handiwork of that fairer portion of creation, which man retained as his last and only blessing when driven forth a wanderer and an outcast from Eden's peaceful groves.

Before the appointed hour the Hall was thronged with delegates; but still they came and in they poured until there was room for no more, and hundreds were compelled to remain outside. These unfortunates soon, however, solicited speakers, and at their request Col. W. A. Jenkins, of Warren, was dispatched to entertain them. Ere the Convention had fully organized for business he was gratifying those without with a spirited address from the old Court House steps.

The Convention was called to order by Gov. Bragg, who nominated for temporary Chairman, Col. Joseph J. Davis, of Franklin. Majs. Seaton Gales, of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, and Jos. A. Engelhard, of the Wilmington *Journal*, were appointed Secretaries.

The call of delegates resulted in the announcement that seventy-one counties of glorious old North Carolina were represented here in solemn council for the good of the country and the preservation of the honor of our dear old mother State and the liberties of her citizens, and to enter a solemn protest against the infringement of their privileges and the restriction of their rights as freemen.

New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia were also represented here, and the gentlemen cordially invited to seats in the Convention. In accepting this invitation, the gentleman from Pennsylvania remarked that in his own city, Philadelphia, the Democrats intended to roll up 25,000 majority for Seymour and Blair.

A committee on permanent organization, consisting of one delegate from each Congressional District was appointed, and while in consultation the Convention was addressed by Josiah Turner, Jr., of Orange, who poked the very old Harry to the carpet-baggers and scalawags and their corrupt, disgraceful faction.

New Hanover was honored by the choice of one of her peerless sons for Permanent President of the Convention. The committee reported in favor of our gallant and talented townsman, Col. R. H. Cowan, for that position. It is needless to say that he was elected unanimously. The organization was completed by the following selection of Vice Presidents, agreeable to the recommendation of the committee: Messrs. F. B. Satterthwaite, of Beaufort; John D. Whitford, of Craven; A. D. McLean, of Harnett; H. G. Williams of Nash; A. M. Scales, of Rockingham; David Schenck, of Lincoln; R. M. Stokes, of Buncombe.

Secretaries—Seaton Gales, of Wake; J. A. Engelhard, of New Hanover; William Biggs, of Edgecombe; Jordan Stone, of Halifax; Robert Furman, of Granville; R. A. Shotwell, of Rutherford; W. A. Hearne, of Wilson.

Upon taking his seat, the President, Col. Cowan, perfectly electrified the whole assembly with one of his forcible, eloquent, impressive efforts, delivered with all the grace and dignity of an orator both by nature and cultivation.

Mr. Robbins, the gallant Conservative Senator from Rowan, was present, and by one of those enthusiastic requests, uttered at once from thousands of throats, came forward and favored the assembly with a manly and able speech. It was not only a declaration and enunciation of principle, but it was a noble, courageous defence of our rights; a solemn warning to Radical tyranny to forbear, and a demand to cease, their infamous schemes for the subversion of our State and government. It was also an effective appeal to our people to put down all such usurpation of power at the ballot box.

During the morning session Gov. Graham, the old, the firm, the tried and the true statesman, also spoke. His effort was one of those logical, forcible, argumentative, reasoning speeches which carry conviction and render refutation impossible.

During the afternoon session Hon. Asa Biggs, of Edgecombe, and Jas. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, addressed the Convention. While disclaiming any intention of an invidious discrimination where there were so many able, fine addresses, particular notice is due the effort of the young gentleman last named. Graceful, beautiful, forcible and eloquent—it merits all of these appellation. Cumberland may well be proud of her son, and he of his delegation.

Hon. James W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg, and Col. Jos. J. Davis, of Franklin, as has been previously telegraphed, were elected Electors for the State at large. This action of the Convention gives much and general satisfaction.

The Convention has adjourned until to-morrow, and will soon get through with its business. The torchlight procession to-night was one of the grandest and most enthusiastic demonstrations the Democrats have had in Raleigh for many a day. Several thousand persons were in line and the streets were filled with many thousands more. It was an imposing sight and has had a good effect. The line of march lay from the Governor's mansion to the Capitol, thence around to Hillsboro' street up to St. Mary's and back. Things were well managed and passed off quietly, although our colored delegation had been threatened and warned by Radical negroes that they would be attacked should they fall in line. We were fully prepared for this and put the colored delegates in with the whites, so that if they were attacked we could assist them. New Hanover being the banner delegation, having the largest number, took the lead, which was considered no small honor, I assure you. In the Convention when her name was called it was responded to as being represented by over 125 delegates, which drew forth loud and prolonged applause.

The Cumberland delegation also made quite a show and reflected great honor upon their county. They arrived on horseback and in wagons, with a fine brass band. Over 100 delegates from this county were present.

As this letter has already been "spun out" beyond my inclination and most probably the forbearance of our readers, I bring it to an abrupt termination. A lady friend desires to add a postscript in regard to the Wilmington delegation, but has agreed to defer it until my next.

J. C. J.

For the Journal.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

IREDELL COUNTY, N. C., Aug. 12, 1868.

My Dear Major:—I am now at the beautiful residence of our old friend and classmate, Captain E. Hayne Davis, a few short miles from Statesville. His place is the seat of a well-known generous hereditary hospitality. It is needless to say we think and talk of you and wish for you to be with us. Last week I spent in Salisbury. The old town is showing some signs of life. Upon the principal street several new and handsome buildings have been erected, and still others, I am informed, are about to be put under contract. The cross streets, too, are filling up and in every point of view the enterprise and energy of the people of the good old town seem not to have abated. On Monday night we had the pleasure of listening to an address to the Seymour and Blair Club from Gov. Vance. Vance is so peculiarly and strikingly *Vance* and nobody else, in both manner and matter, that it were a hopeless task to convey any idea of his speech. It was inimitable, matchless. If one might be allowed to suggest a defect in the man so *facile princeps*, it would certainly be by way of lament for the unfortunate diffidence that seems to stick to the Governor more closely than that poor man's shirt so often alluded to. If the Governor could only throw off a little of his modesty and diffidence, and acquire a small quantity of assurance, and even a little impudence, his character would be complete. To use his own striking figure, "*That's what is the matter with Hannah's leg.*" Our late candidate for Governor, Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, also addressed the Club, and was listened to with much interest and attention. It is quite evident that our people are rousing up and manifesting an interest in the condition of the country, far greater than they have done in any campaign since the war ended. One of the most favorable signs is the formation of Seymour and Blair Clubs among the colored population. Last night one was to have been organized in Salisbury, and one also in Statesville. The poor negroes seem, at last, to have found that the white people of the South give better promise of peace and quiet and security to them and the country than the carpet-baggers.

From Salisbury I went on Tuesday to Morganton, having been invited to accompany the committee on their tour of inspection of the W. N. C. Railroad. Upon our arrival there we heard of the sad intelligence of the death of Captain Elam Blackmer, which had taken place at eleven o'clock on the night preceding, whereupon the special train was turned over to his friends for the transportation of his remains to Salisbury for interment. Throughout this whole section of country Captain Blackmer was known and loved, and deservedly, too. He was a native of New York, and came South just as the late war was about to burst upon the country. He expressed himself as decidedly of the opinon that the South was right in the struggle upon which she was about to enter, but declined, for a short while, to respond to the first call for troops, for the reason that he had not been here long enough to render it becoming in him to take such a step. But he waited not long, for having been commissioned a Lieutenant in the 7th N. C. Regiment, Col. Campbell, he was assigned to the company of the gallant McLeod Turner. He remained with this regiment from its organization until after the Richmond battles, in one of which a piece of shell entered just above the eye, from the effects of which he was for some time disabled. The Surgeon of his Regiment, Dr. Campbell, narrated this morning an incident which brings out in strong colors the nobleness and unselfishness of the gallant fellow's heart. While the Doctor was attending to his wound, other wounded men were brought to the hospital, who seemed to be suffering, and he calmly said to him, "Doctor, leave me and attend to those poor fellows who need your assistance; I can wait;" and he did wait for several hours before he would claim the Surgeon's attention. This simple incident speaks volumes to those who know the eagerness and importunity with which wounded men clamor for surgical aid. Full of youth, courage, vigor and energy, controlled by a kind heart, and directed by a clear, cool head, he at once won the love and admiration of the people among whom he cast his lot. His service in the army during the entire war, and his connection subsequently with the W. N. C. Railroad, made him widely and extensively known, and it is the desire of his many friends that his family in New York shall allow his remains to rest in the land of his adoption. His grave will not be uncared for. * *

You will be pleased to learn that the Emigration schemes are taking a practical, tangible shape in this section. Gen'l Tochman, late of our army, and General Lane, from Pennsylvania, late of the Federal army, left Morganton on Wednesday for the West on a "prospecting" tour.—They are looking for lands, and propose to purchase a large body and send out emigrants. I saw also an agent of Van Sycles & Co. These gentlemen desire to buy a large quantity of lands in one body.—They have gone to work in the right direction.

It is a hopeful sign to see so many of our Eastern people following our railways Westward. If our missionaries and explorers generally will turn their eyes homeward they will find paths of pleasure and paths of duty inviting them to enter at once upon their respective tours. The sparkling Catawba, the Wilson Springs, Morganton, Asheville, Statesville, &c., &c., all have their quota of Eastern people seeking health and recreation. Your hospitable old city is well represented, and the young men say very handsomely represented. But you and I know this must be so, whenever WILMINGTON is truly represented. Next year the trains will be running to Old Fort, at the foot of the mountains, and only fifteen miles from Asheville, which will open up a delightful country.

The results of the intermingling of the people from the different sections of our State must be beneficial in one respect, at least. The Eastern people are in one way or another to a very great extent related to each other, and the same thing is true and to the same extent, almost, of the Western people. Now, if it should so turn out that our Eastern and Western boys and girls should take it into their heads "to form a more *perfect union, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence and secure* the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity," could they do it more effectually than by a resort to the only arms which the miserable Yankees have left us? In the language of Patrick Henry, "three millions of people armed in the holy cause of Liberty are invincible by any force our enemy can send against us." By all means let our Western people go to the seaboard, and our Eastern people go to the Mountains. Hayne Davis says he thinks the infantry would be the favorite branch of the service.

With a word or two about crops, I will conclude. Wheat, as you know, has been almost an entire failure—the average not being over three bushels to the acre. The oat crop was a fine one, and shelled oats are now selling at Statesville at fifty cents per bushel of thirty-two pounds. The early crop was injured somewhat by the long continued dry weather, but fortunately is a small proportion of the whole amount planted. The promise of the corn crop generally throughout the middle and western part of the State is finer than it has been for ten years almost. The bountiful rains have made all hearts glad.

P. S.—Notwithstanding the short grain crop, an old friend informs me *he keeps a cradle running all the time.*

For the Journal.

Bladen County—Melvin District Seymour and Blair Club.

Pursuant to a call, a large portion of the citizens of Melvin's District met at Duncan Bullard's Mills, Bladen county, on Saturday, 8th of August, to form a Seymour and Blair Club, and to endorse the platform of the National Democratic party.

On motion of R. D. Melvin, P. P. Rollins, Esq. was called to the Chair, and John Fisher appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee consisting of R. D. Melvin, D. C. Shaw and Samuel Vinson, was appointed to report permanent officers for the Club. The committee nominated the following as permanent officers:

President, Peyton P. Rollins; Vice-Presidents, Labon Carrol, Alex. H. Cain and Ducan Bullard; Secretaries, Henry Jones, John Fisher and Marshall W. Tatom.

On motion, a committee consisting of R. D. Melvin, A. H. Cain and John J. Bullard, was appointed to draft By-Laws for the government of the Club, and report at next meeting.

On motion, the Secretaries of the Club were requested to prepare rolls and obtain the list of all the names who would support the Democratic party.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to furnish the Wilmington *Journal* with a copy of the proceedings for publication, with a request that the Raleigh *Sentinel* copy. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

P. P. ROLLINS, Chm'n.

JOHN FISHER, Sec'y.

STATE NEWS.

REGISTRATION IN RALEIGH.—Messrs. Ballard and Hill, the census takers for the city of Raleigh, return a population of said city of 6,278—of which number there are white, males 1,358 and 1,559 females; black, males 1,451 and 1,910 females,—and 310 dogs.

COL. R. H. COWAN has accepted an invitation to address the citizens of Guilford, at Greensboro', on the 18th inst.

WE regret to announce the death of Jno. A. Rosebro, Esq., of Iredell. Mr. R. was a useful and estimable citizen, and had filled many stations of public trust.

PEACHES.—Over two hundred bushels of peaches were shipped from Goldsboro' to Baltimore on Tuesday morning last.

A Seymour and Blair club is to be formed at Enfield, Halifax county, to-morrow.

The rates of travel on the North Carolina rail road, under the management of Holden, has been increased to six cents per mile, and freight travel on the road, from Raleigh to Goldsboro', has materially decreased under the Holden regime.

THE GROWING CORN AND COTTON.—It is pleasant to record the prospect of a fine crop of breadstuffs. Unless some unforseen disaster occurs "the staff of life" will be abundant throughout this entire section; while the indications are that no such crop has been raised in the South for many years. In our own immediate vicinity, the farmers will strip fodder in a few days, and if no storm should occur before the 1st of September, the great danger from that source will be averted.

The cotton crop is, in like manner, good; and will prove remunerative, at fair prices, to the planter.—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

A large meeting was held at Darlington District, Halifax county, on Saturday last. A Seymour and Blair club was formed, and the following officers elected: President, J. A. B. Kirkpatrick; Vice-Presidents, David Isles, F. A. Smith and B. D. Hux; Corresponding Secretaries, Capt. John Cameron and Rich'd Brinkley; Recording Secretaries, W. C. Daniel and G. L. Johnson; for Treasurer, Dr. W. M. Perkins; and the following persons were chosen as members of the Executive Board, to wit: W. W. Daniel, T. B. Browning, W. T. Marks, T. M. Browning and W. R. Johnson.

The following resolutions, with others, were adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That as a measure of self-defence, we will on all occasions, and under all circumstances, give preference to laborers, mechanics and others of the Conservative and Democratic party in all employments under our control, and we pledge ourselves to protect and defend our friends in the exercise and enjoyment of all our constitutional and legal rights, white or black.

Resolved, That we do assure the colored people of our kind and friendly feelings towards them and hereby invite their co-operation with us by the formation of Democratic and Conservative Clubs among themselves, to the end that they may assist in restoring constitutional government and arresting the reckless and profligate course of the Radical party.

Resolved, That we are at all times ready and willing to enlighten and instruct our colored friends as to their true and real interest, and warn them against being led into secret societies by Northern Carpet-baggers and Southern sneaking scallawags, and if they will not be convinced by their own real friends, then to convince them that they at least must look to their idols whom they are willing to serve as gods for homes, food and clothing.

Mr. Edward Conigland addressed the meeting in a forcible manner.

Seventy or eighty were enrolled as members of the club, among them were several negroes.

A similar Club has also been formed at Scotland Neck in Halifax county.

A STEAMER AT WELDON—AN EXCURSION TRIP.—The steamer Isadore, owned by the Seabord Railroad Company, having on board an excursion party who were on an exploring expedition among the wilds along the Roanoke arrived at Weldon on Monday last.

The repairs on the canal at Weldon are progressing rapidly.

CROPS.—A friend writing us from the neighborhood of Littleton, informs us that the crops are looking very fine, except in low places where the rains have done damage.—Weldon *News.*

A couple of young people from Richmond, Va., who had seen fit to escape from parental eyes, were made happy in Halifax on Monday by being united in the holy bonds of wedlock.

FRUIT.—Five car loads of fruit passed this point yesterday from over the Wilmington road, principally peaches, bound to the Northern markets.

A public barbecue is to be given at the W. R. Moore place, in Johnston county, by the Conservative party, on the 4th Thursday in August.

The people of the county are invited to attend, and also of the adjoining counties. Several of the best orators of the State are expected; among others, Hon. Z. B. Vance.

The nearest point of Railroad (Clayton) is 8 miles.

NEGRO MAGISTRATES.—We are informed that the Radical Commissioners of the county of Chatham, have written to Gov. Holden, earnestly imploring him not to appoint any more negro magistrates for that county—that things are all going wrong there—that a few more such appointments, &c., and all would be up with them in that County.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

THE HILL GOLD MINE.—We were shown this morning, by our enterprising townsman, Samuel R. Harrison, Esq., several bars of fine gold from this mine, which is now being profitably worked by Mr. Harrison. We record this fact with pleasure. Success to all such enterprises.

Salisbury *Old North State.*

EDGEWORTH.—The Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell, President, and his corps of teachers arrived this week, and we are glad to learn that the school will open on the first Monday in September with very flattering prospects.—Greensboro' *Patriot.*

The Peach Trade of this place has averaged one hundred bushels per day for the last two weeks. This estimate is for the fruit sent North and does not embrace the vast amount consumed in town. The peaches are very fine, and the local price is $1 per bushel. Not less than $20,000 will be realized this year from the green peach crop of this county. Do the people ever think to whom they are indebted for all this wealth and good eating? Joshua Lindley and S. W. Westbrook, dec'd, are the men who first induced the farmers to plant the orchards from which such golden harvests are now being reaped. Joshua Lindley, the pioneer, is still in the nursery business, and will soon have a catalogue of the fruit trees, &c., grown at New Garden Nurseries, ready for gratuitous distribution. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upo him and his late compeer.

Greensboro' *Patriot.*

Reuben D. Herndon, the murderer of Miss Lumsden, who escaped from Orange county jail some two weeks since, was recaptured near Trevillian's Depot, Louisa county, Va., on the 5th.

CASWELL COUNTY.—All the Commissioners elected in this county qualified last week except Hons. Giles Mebane and Calvin Graves. The Sheriff, Clerk and other county officers elect, also qualified. One of Gov. Holden's "star" Magistrates likewise qualified—we allude to the Ethiopian lately imported from Raleigh, (and who doubtless left his country for his country's good,) the "Rev." Mr. Cook. Whether he knows a pen from a black-snake, or B from bull's foot, we are not prepared to say.

Milton *Chronicle.*

The corn crop in this section has not been more promising in the last fifteen years. Tobacco looks well on some farms but badly on others; late planted tobacco is not doing well.—Milton *Chronicle.*

Gov. Worth addressed a large meeting in Randolph a few days ago. He is a man that never speaks without saying something. Put down 50,000 majority in North Carolina for Seymour and Blair.—Milton *Chronicle.*

Who are to be our Mechanics.

It is a noticeable fact that, in the large workshops, manufactories, and foundaries in our cities, at least three-fourths of the workmen, and almost all of the younger journeymen and apprentices, are foreign born, or the sons of foreign parents. Many American parents bring up their children to feel that manual and mechanical arts are not as genteel as other professions, so that they are falling into the hands of foreigners.

Greensboro' *Patriot.*

As long as Southern parents pursue their present course, just so long will the South be without native born mechanics.

The Coming Elections

Four elections occur in Sept. Tennessee votes on the 13th, Vermont on the 1st, California on the 8th, and Maine on the 14th. Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Iowa and West Virginia, vote in October. On the 3d of November (the day of the Presidential election) New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada, and Massachusetts, hold their elections. In the next twelve weeks, therefore, we shall have not less than twenty-three State elections.

Lady Beaulieu was complaining of being waked by a noise in the night. Her lord replied: "Oh, there's no disturbing me; if they don't wake me before I go to sleep, there is no waking me afterward."

Prince Napoleon sported in Pesth at the rate of $5,000 in two days.

One block of stores in Omaha rent for four thousand dollars a year each.

Edwin Forrest has been at the Tremont House, Boston, during the past week.

Some vandal has been defacing the grave of Lola Montez in Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y.

The Empress of France was recently presented with a basket containing three thousand different varieties of the rose.

Dickens came near being arrested for a Fenian by the vigilant constabulary of Donerile, in Ireland.

The Wine Growers' Association of Ohio want Congress to place a duty of $1 50 a gallon on foreign wines.

The Mass Meeting at Selma, Johnston County.

SELMA, N. C. Aug. 12, 1868.

DEAR JOURNAL: The mass meeting and barbecue at this place on yesterday was a magnificent success. Full twelve hundred people were in attendance. The speaking took place in a large wigwam, handsomely decorated and fitted up for the occasion.—The people were addressed by Col. R. H. Cowan, of Wilmington, Capt. Samuel T. Williams, of Granville, Col J. W. Sharpe, of Johnston, and Maj. J. A. Engelhard, of Wilmington. The most unbounded enthusiasm was manifested, and the large concourse of people paid the most respectful attention to the speakers, and displayed an interest in the proceedings and an earnestness in the work before them, which means—*victory.* Quite one-third of the entire voting population of the county were present, and I think much good will result from the meeting.

Major Engelhard and Captain Williams spoke before, and Cols. Cowan and Sharpe after dinner, in the order in which they are named. The barbecue was provided with great care, and sufficiently ample to feed the multitude present. The lengthy tables were spread under awnings erected for the occasion. Mr. Chas. E. Preston, a thoroughgoing enterprising Yankee, one of those who have come South to help build up her prosperty, and not grow rich upon her necessities, was master of ceremonies, and to his energy are the people of this section principally indebted for the magnificent success of this mass meeting. Would to God North Carolina was blessed with the presence of many such citizens, and cursed with fewer of those who are here to rob her of her substance, and to destroy her good name.

With such men at work in this county, and with the enthusiasm and real interest which this people display in the cause of constitutional liberty, I feel sure "there is life in the old land yet," and that Johnston county will do much to throw off the shackels which bind her to the Radical car.

Obliged to close this letter in haste, I can only say that this is an enterprising community, and Selma bids fair soon to be a place of considerable size, as it is already of great commercial importance. I am glad to see that some business is transacted with our city, which I trust will improve.

We are the guests of that urbane gentleman and enterprising merchant, Captain A. M. Noble, who has placed us under many obligations by his hospitality.

Yours, E.

Death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, whose illness has been reported for several days, died at midnight last night, at his residence on Capitol Hill, in this city. His nephews, Simon Stevens and Thaddeus, Jr.; his house-keeper, Mrs. Smith; Mr. J. Scott Patterson, of the Interior Department; Sisters Loretta and Genevieve, of Providence Hospital; and the servants of his household were at his bedside during his last moments. It is stated that he passed away calmly and quietly, without a struggle, as if asleep.

Mr. Stevens has occupied recently a large share of public attention, as the late leader of the Radical party in Congress. He has been long in public life.

Born in Caledonia county, Vermont, April 4, 1793, Mr. Stevens was, at the time of his death, over seventy five years of age. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814, and immediately afterwards removed to Pennsylvania, where he studied law while teaching school. In 1816 he was admitted to the bar in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and in 1833-'34-'35-'37, and '41, was elected to the State Legislature. In 1836 he was elected a member to the convention to revise the State constitution, and in 1838 was appointed canal commissioner. He removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania in 1842, and in 1848 was elected a Representative to the Thirty-first, and subsequently, to the Thirty-second Congress. In 1858 he was elected to the Thirty-sixth, and afterward to the Thirty-seventh Congress, during which he was Chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, which position he also occupied during the Thirty-eighth Congress. In the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses he occupied the position of Chairman of the notorious Reconstruction committee, from which emanated the laws which the Radical faction in Congress has imposed upon the South. He was also a prominent member of the never-to-be-forgotten impeachment committee. Mr. Stevens was a bold, outspoken Radical of the sternest type. He never attempted any concealment of his extreme views, but acknowledged that the measures he advocated were "outside the Constitution," and belabored his political associates for not making the same frank avowal. He was one of the few honest Radicals who frankly avowed their position, and fearlessly invited the consequences. Thaddeus Stevens is dead. His restless spirit has gone to its final account. *Nihil de mortuis nisi bonum.*—National *Intelligencer*, 12*th inst.*

For the Journal.

Democratic Club formed in Duplin County.

According to previous notice, a portion of the citizens of Kenansville and vicinity assembled in the Court House on the 11th inst, and formed a Seymour and Blair Club for the Kenansville District. On motion of J. D. Stanford, Esq., Dr. Thomas Hill was called to the chair temporarily, and the Rev. H. R. Kornegay was requested to act as Secretary. The chair called upon Col. W. A. Allen to explain the purposes of the meeting, who briefly stated that the object was to form a political association to promote the election of Hon. Horatio Seymour to the Presidency, and Gen. F. P. Blair to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, an object worthy of the best efforts of the American patriot, as upon their success depends the perpetuation of civil liberty upon this continent. In concluding he submitted the usual constitution and by-laws for the government of the association, which were adopted.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Col. Allen, J. D. Stanford, Esq., and Capt. W. R. Bell, to report permanent officers for the Club, who after retiring a short time, reported the following: For President, Dr. Thomas Hill; Vice-Presidents, Dr. B. F. Cobb and Capt. Jonathan Chesnutt; Secretaries, Rev. H. R. Kornegay and Dr. L. Hussey; Treasurer, Capt. W. R. Bell; Directors, Henry Grimes, John A. McArthur, R. W. Millard, Wm. J. Southerland and Issaac B. Kelly, Esqrs.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and the President, in a few brief remarks returned his thanks, and accepted the position. The President then called upon those present to come forward and sign the constitution and by-laws, which was done with a good will. Every one present was then urged to use his influence in swelling and increasing the strength and influence of the Club, and to urge upon the people the propriety of forming a similar association in every precinct in the county.

On motion, the Club adjourned to meet again on next Monday evening, when addresse may be expected from some gentlemen to be selected by the Directors. The ladies of the community are respectfully invited to attend the meetings of the Club, and give encouragement to the efforts of the men to perpetuate the Constitution, and rescue civil liberty to the country. The proceedings were ordered to be published in the Wilmington JOURNAL and STAR.

THOMAS HILL, President.

H. R. KORNEGAY, L. HUSSEY, } Secretaries.